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THE

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE;

OR,

LEAVES FROM A TROUBLED LIFE.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIV.

My brother's letter spoke in this wise: "Mister Simon Kerrigan, I write you these few lines, the last, I'm thinkin', that you will ever get from me, barrin' God turns His hand with you, and sure enough it's the back of His hand He has to you now, any way. Your mother sends you back your letter—she doesn't know from Adam what's in it, or what's not, but she wouldn't touch a penny of your money on any account. Her heart was black with grief when she heard of your marryin' a Prodestan', and ever since she had no *gra* for takin' your money, but of late she got word from some one in Boston that you had sould yourself body and soul for the dirty dross of this world, and from that day to this she wouldn't let one of us mention your name to her, and I'm sure all she cried was enough to melt the eyes in her head. Don't ever write another word to her, nor attempt to send her money, unless you get out of the devil's grip, for which she'll pray God, she says, every day and hour of her life. But her days won't be long, I'm thinkin' myself, for the crush that she got when she hard of your turnin', she'll never get over in this world. Nobody 'id ever know that they seen her before, for her face is got the color of death's, and her eyes sunk back in her head, and she's bent a'most two double. As you're doin' so well, you'll have all the better look for finishin' your good mother, the kind, and lovin' mother that was a credit to us all, and well thought of by rich and poor. But there, I suppose, you got to be ashamed of her since you set up for a gentleman, and took to the Prodestans. Well! if you are ashamed of her, don't be tryin' to cheat the devil in the dark—leave her to us, and we'll support her, please the Lord! ay, and keep her comfortable, too, which we're both able and willin' to do. She's ashamed of you, anyhow, and not all as one, she has good reason, for you have done what not one of your breed, seed, or generation ever done, and the load of disgrace that's on her is too heavy for her to bear. Only that charity binds her to pray for you as she would for any other sinner, she'd never let your name cross her lips, though it's hard enough for the mother to have to turn her face agin the child of her heart, but she bids me tell you that the enemy of God can be no child of hers, and them that could throw themselves overboard out of Peter's bark are out of her reach altogether. She'll pray God all her days that the fiery waves of hell may not swallow you up till you get the grace of bein' converted back again, and makin' your peace with God, and the Blessed Virgin Mother of Christ, and all the holy Saints and Angels that you've scandalized and insulted. As for Father Brannigan, he can hardly believe it yet that you'd fall away from the true faith—he still hopes that we'll find it all a mistake, for he says he knows you better than any one livin', and he's full sure you could never be a Prodestan. Unless you can tell us that his reverence is in the right, you need never write a scrawl to us, for you'll get it back with postage to pay, and a word you'll never hear from one belongin' to you. I don't want to sign myself your brother, but I'm bound to remain your well-wisher, NICHOLAS KERRIGAN."

All the grief I had ever known was nothing to what I endured on reading this letter. Sorrow, shame, remorse, were for a while the alternate possessors of my unhappy soul, and at

various times I wished myself dead, little heeding the additional guilt I thereby incurred in the sight of God. After some time, my thoughts (if thoughts they were) took a new turn. Pride asserted dominion over all the other passions, and immediately the tumult of their warfare was hushed into ominous silence. I all at once found out that I was a badly-used man, that my mother was after all neither more nor less than a bigot, and hadn't the heart of a mother, or she wouldn't be so severe on her her own child. As for my brother Nicholas and the rest of them, they had the impudence of the old boy, and his ingratitude to boot, or they wouldn't presume to speak to me in such a way—to me who could buy them all from the gallows—to me who had a carriage and pair, and servants to command, and the chief business of New Haven in my hands, I'd have them to know I wouldn't take any of their impudence, anyhow, and so I meant to write to them, and so I did write, with the laudable intention of striking the iron while it was hot. As for Father Brannigan I requested Nich. to let him know that I had left the Romish Church, and felt all the better for it. My hand trembled, and an ice-bolt shot through my heart as I wrote the idle and desperate bravado—the sign-manual of my own condemnation. But pride and revenge—aye, revenge! were at my elbow guiding the pen, and I wrote, at their dictation, words of almost incoherent rage, for my soul was in a whirl, and I took no time to consider what I put down. Fearing lest my resolution should fail on reflection, I hastily sealed the precious epistle and walked as fast as my feet could carry me to the Post-office, nor stop till I saw the missive deposited amongst the Boston letters on the official shelf. I strutted home in an ecstatic state of self-laudation, and in the effervescence of my exultation, what should I do but show Nich.'s letter to my wife, and repeated as nearly as I could what I had written to him in reply, or as I termed it, how I had paid him off. That was the unlucky revelation for me for the perusal of Nich.'s letter, and, indeed, the whole affair, struck Eve as something so very ludicrous that all her recently-acquired seriousness was not proof against it, and she laughed as I had not seen or heard her for months long. Nor was the effect transient, for ever after when she took it into her head to tease me, she was sure to fall back to "brother Nich.'s letter for a quotation, which she repeated in such grotesque fashion that I had often to laugh myself when suffering most acutely from false shame and mortification.

This continued for months long, and then ceased only because the luckless letter assumed a lugubrious hue and acquired a sorrowful meaning from the intelligence—curtly and bitterly communicated—that my mother had at last sunk beneath her sorrows. This news sobered Eve completely, and I could see that she even reproached herself for having so often made free with the name of her who was now beyond the reach of praise, or ridicule, or censure. For me, I was utterly prostrated by the weight of a blow so unexpected. The loss of my mother would have been at any time a severe affliction, for, to say the truth, I always cherished at heart the memory of her virtues, and a grateful recollection of her tender care. But now—now when I could not but consider myself as, at least, accessory to her death, the flood of grief, swelled by the murky stream of remorse, overflowed every faculty of my being, and I was literally benumbed with accumulated anguish.

"The hand of God is on me," said I, "and I am but reaping the whirlwind where I sowed the storm. Still the punishment is too great for the offence. My sin is grievous, I know, but the penalty is dreadful. To kill

my mother—oh! God, why was I born for such a fate?"

Thus it was that my hard, unregenerate heart, although tortured with remorse, was as yet insensible to repentance, and instead of humbling myself before the outraged majesty of Heaven, I cried out and howled in impotent despair, accusing the God of all goodness, the God whom I had once loved as the kindest of fathers, of too great severity in my regard.

Had repentance then touched my soul, had I returned, like the Prodigal in the Gospel, to the ever open arms of my Father, much after suffering might have been spared me, for the temporal punishment of my transgressions would not have come so heavy. But no, I persisted in the way my dogged pride suggested, resolutely closing my ear to the silvery accents of my better angel.

The death of my mother was only the prelude to a long series of misfortunes. My children, the pride of my heart, and the solace of my wretchedness, from being the healthiest in the town to all appearance, sickened one after the other and died of various diseases, until at last but one remained, Joel our eldest son, the first-born of the family. In him, then, all our hopes were centered, and as far as mind and person went, he gave fair promise. The boy inherited from his mother much of that fatal beauty which had won me from my God, and much too of the buoyant spirits and sportive gaiety which came down to him from his French grandame. These latter qualities, together with a strong dash of Irish humor and a warm, genial heart, would have made Joel a most loveable character had he grown up under happier auspices. But as his aunt well said, she had laid a foundation of Puritanical ice down deep in Joel's mind, and beneath it were buried the genial qualities, the warm affections, and the generous sentiments planted by nature in the boy's heart and soul. Never was gem so spoiled and defaced as my son's heart, and, like a rare and cultivated vine on which a worthless wild one is engrafted, the fruit of his advancing years was bitter and, alas! that I should say it, poisonous. His mother and I made him our idol, especially after the death of our other children, and truly, truly, he became our curse.

With a natural disposition such as I have described, and a training so pernicious, Joel grew up cold and heartless—he had no religion in reality, but affected a good deal. With all the precocious Teutonic gravity which had distinguished his uncle Josiah at the same age, he had a sub-strata of Celtic fire that was ever smouldering beneath, and at intervals shooting upwards through the dark, marly surface in a way that filled me with anxiety, the greater and the more intolerable because I dared not give it utterance. Eve, with all the partiality of a doting mother for her only child, was still far from being insensible to Joel's faults, although she gave him credit for more religion, much more than he really had. She would complain to me at times that Joel was wanting in affection, and that there was something about him she never could understand. "He is so very silent," she would say, "and has such long fits of musing—but then he is so pious, it must be the workings of the Spirit that are going on within him. He reflects much, I think, on the things which appertain to heaven."

It would have made me smile at any other time to hear Eve talk in such wise (although of late years she was, as I have said, quite a different person), but this subject was too painful to me to permit of mirth or levity, and notwithstanding that I tried to reassure Eve, my own heart was heavy with sad forebodings.

The first notable transgression of our unfortunate son was the seduction of a pretty young

American girl, one of our "help," who went home to her parents on account of her health, as it were. We afterwards learned that Joel had been supporting her for some months, but finding the tax rather heavy for his liking, he suddenly stopped the supplies and declared against doing anything more. The consequence was that the whole was revealed to us by the angry damsel. Joel was at the time on a visit to Aunt Olive. We sent for him, and he came, but instead of being ashamed, or touched by our agonized reproaches, he laughed and answered us with a coarse jest, justifying himself by the example of the older patriarchs. As to the unhappy child he refused even to look at it. His mother, however, seeing that he did not attempt to deny his guilt, sent the forlorn creature to nurse, but from that day till the day she died, no sound of mirth escaped her wan lips, no smile beamed on her wasted although still beautiful features. Had I had my will the fellow should never have sat at my table again, but his mother, with more forbearance, represented that by banishing him from our presence, we might only make him desperate and lose all hold on him for the time to come. The effect of my Catholic training still clung to me, and although I gave in to Eve's reasoning, I could not look at Joel for months after without a feeling of disgust. This he was not slow to discover, and he assumed, in consequence, a brazen indifference that was still more offensive. Sometimes when my temper could not brook his saucy swaggering, I opened upon him in a vein of bitter invective which, instead of doing good, roused the devil in his heart. The mocking laugh, the scathing taunt which scorched my very brain I was obliged to endure as best I might, for the least threat of punishment, the least appearance of passion on my part, brought on either a violent fit of crying or perhaps a fainting fit on that of his mother whose failing health and strength excited my tenderest sympathy. She had become so gentle, too, and so considerate, so grateful for any effort made to please her that, in the absence of any higher motive, it gave me unspeakable pleasure to soothe and console her bruised and sorrowing heart. "She is worse than childless," would I say to myself, as I looked through my tears at her faded face, and her prematurely-bent form; "what on earth has she to console her, and what is there in her religious belief to give her solid celestial hopes. She talks like one in a dream of 'the Lord Jesus,' but I see, oh! too plainly, that His peace is not within her. Well! what can I do for her?—how could I begin to talk to her of the saving doctrines which would make her happy—I who have rejected, or appeared to reject them?—ah! wretch! the doom of your apostasy is on all you love, involving them in your destruction!"

One night, just when Eve had apparently reached the last stage of weakness, I had lain awake most of the night listening to her low, plaintive moans, and watching, by the light of the flickering night-lamp, the hectic flush that was burning on her hollow cheek as she tossed about in the feverish slumber of disease. Towards morning sleep overcame my fears and sorrows and I fell into a heavy slumber.

All at once my restless spirit was transported to Glendalough, and by the grey light of early morning, as it seemed to me, I looked down from the brow of old Lugduff on the long-unseen but well-remembered haunts of my boyish days. But alas! even in a dream I was not as I had been in those fresh young years. I was a man, and the crimes and sorrows of my manhood were with me in that solitude. Oppressed by the weight of my "thick-coming fancies," and the awful stillness which reigned in the sacred valley, I bowed my head between my hands and wept. Suddenly an icy chill shot through my veins, my hair stood on end, and a dreary consciousness came over me that I was not alone—that I stood in the presence of some disembodied spirit. By an almost mechanical impulse I raised my head, and there within two feet of me stood the sheeted form of my mother, her ghastly eyes fixed full on me from under the hood of her brown Carmelite habit. I felt as though I could have sunk through the ground, and involuntarily moved a step or two away, but the figure moved after me and the power of motion suddenly left me. Speech, too, failed me, and there I stood face to face with the phantom, gazing into her soulless eyes, and feeling as though the marrow in my bones was withering away for fear. At last I sank on one knee, partly from exhaustion, and strove to articulate a question. The figure

slowly raised her right hand and pointed to the large white cross on the front of her habit, then stretched her arm towards the opposite mountains. I turned and looked. Great God! how awful was the sight that met my eyes. High over the mountain-crest where the clouds had just cleared from before the blue sky, a fiery cross of immense proportions was distinctly visible.

"Merciful God!" I cried in anguish, "is this the day of wrath?"

"Not yet," said a sepulchral voice from the motionless figure near me, "but by that cross you shall be judged. Wretched sinner, you have trampled on it—beware the vengeance of the man-God who died on it! Do penance, or you perish miserably."

"Mother! mother!" I almost screamed, "what am I to do?—can I ever hope for pardon?"

"You can," said the hollow voice, "repent and do penance and your sins though red as scarlet shall become white as wool. But for a sign and in punishment of your apostasy, your idols of flesh shall be broken and destroyed—so says the Lord of hosts!"

The oracular voice was silent, and before I could muster courage to speak again, the unearthly visitor had melted into thin air, and I was again alone with the elements and the mighty hills.

I awoke with a start and found myself covered with a cold sweat. I was trembling from head to foot, and had hardly power to answer Eve who said she had been some time trying in vain to rouse me from what appeared to be a kind of fit.

"Oh! Eve," said I, "I have had a horrible dream—too horrible to tell you."

"Alas! Simon," said my wife with a sorrowful shake of the head, "I fear that is nothing new. It seems to me as though you never have any other but horrible dreams."

"Why do you think so?"

"Why, because I hear your strange mutterings and see your convulsive twitchings. It does not surprise me, however, considering that your heart is as the barren rock. You are as a sparrow on the house-top, Simon; far away from the Lord Jesus whom you know but in name. I much fear that the chain of Romish superstition still enslaves your soul."

I answered only with a groan, for the vision of that awful cross was before me, and the warning voice of my dead mother was ringing like a knell in my ears. And thus it has been since, and thus it will remain, I fear, till my dying day—that sight of terror ever before my eyes, that sound of woe and malediction ever in my ears and in the deepest cells of my heart.

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH LANGUAGE—LETTER FROM WM. S. O'BRIEN.

[From the Nation.]

CAHERMOYLE, Newcastle West,
August 3, 1858.

SIR:—As the Society for the Cultivation of the Irish language has done me the honor to solicit the expression of my opinion respecting the study of our ancient tongue, I shall endeavor to comply with their wishes by submitting the following remarks for the consideration, not only of the members of your Society, but of others who may be desirous to form associations similar to that which you have established.

Not having the pleasure of enjoying a personal acquaintance with those on whose part you have written to me, I am unable to say how far devotion to Irish literature may or may not interfere with their other occupations; but on general principles I could not advise any one to allow his zeal, for the promotion of this object, to divert him from those pursuits upon which his livelihood depends. The stern necessities of life must, in the present state of society, necessarily take precedence of intellectual gratification, and the acquisition of pecuniary independence by industrial, commercial, or professional labor, is a preliminary condition—I might say a preliminary duty—to which all other pleasures and employments, except those connected with religion, must necessarily be secondary and subordinate.

But, on the other hand, no one ought to allow his whole time, thoughts, and energies, to be absorbed by the pursuit of gain. Such a surrender of his body and soul to the spirit of Mammonism cannot fail to debase the character; and I know no intellectual recreation to which a young Irishman can so fitly apply his leisure hours as to the study of the ancient memorials of the Gaelic race. To those who desire to preserve the vestiges of our nationality this study is the more indispensable, because the time is fast approaching when Irish will no longer be spoken as a vernacular language, and unless a race of Irish scholars be kept up by the stimulants of a laudable enthusiasm, we shall cease to possess the means of making

ourselves and our children acquainted with the contents of the many folios still extant which have never yet been rendered accessible to readers who are unacquainted with the Gaelic language. In the libraries of Ireland, of England, and of foreign countries, Irish manuscripts are still to be found, which, if translated and published, would occupy many hundred volumes. Some of the oldest and most interesting of these manuscripts are so difficult to readers of modern Irish that I much doubt whether there are at present half a dozen Irish scholars in this kingdom who are capable of translating them. I pity the Irishman—a foreigner would say I despise the Irishman—who is incapable of feeling a desire that these works, written many centuries ago in the oldest of the modern languages of Europe, should as soon as possible be rescued from oblivion.

By those who are unacquainted with the Irish language the history of our country is known only through the writings of English authors, and it is needless to say that those who invade and confiscate a country write the history of their successful aggressions in a spirit very different from that with which it is penned by those who have been the victims of spoliation. To every intelligent reader it must be interesting to learn what were the sentiments of the native population of Ireland at the various epochs of our history. On the part of those who, like myself, belong to the Gaelic race, indifference on the subject is in the highest degree discredit. For several centuries motives of policy induced the English rulers of this country to discourage the language, the literature, and the customs of the natives of Ireland. Even in our own days the National Board of Education which superintends the education of more than 500,000 Irish children, wholly ignores the history of Ireland, and carefully excludes from the circle of their studies everything that can remind them that they are Irish. Unless, therefore, voluntary efforts be made by societies and individuals to keep alive the language and traditions of Ireland, the rising generation will grow up in utter ignorance of every circumstance connected with the history of their country.

The field of research is ample. Catholic clergymen will find in Irish manuscripts many Lives of Irish Saints, and some excellent treatises on Divinity. The lover of historical romance will be captivated by a mass of stories and traditions, in which fable is blended with truth, whilst in the annals, genealogies, and biographies which are still extant, materials for more exact history abound. The Brehon Laws and other works on Irish jurisprudence will throw light upon the legislation, social habits, and institutions of our ancestors. In poetry a continuous series of different kinds of minstrelsy is available for study—from the early compositions of the ancient bards down to the most modern ditties of the latest generation of peasant verse makers; and this minstrelsy naturally connects itself with the Irish music which is so much admired by all who can appreciate true melody. I have been told also that among the Irish manuscripts, which are known but to a very limited circle of readers, are to be found treatises on medical and natural science which might still be consulted with advantage by the professional student.

Further: These investigations ought to be as much prized by our Scotch kindred as by ourselves. To trace the affinities which exist between the language and traditions of the Gaels of Scotland and those of the Gaels of Ireland is a branch of study, heretofore almost entirely neglected, which could not fail to produce most interesting discoveries.

Honor to the men—whether of Saxon, Norman, or Gaelic descent—whether Protestant or Catholic—whether rich or poor—who have labored with a fond enthusiasm to preserve and make known these memorials! Let us hope that amongst the members of your Society will be found some who will emulate the zeal and continue the labors of those antiquarians to whom we are indebted for the little that is known by the public respecting the remains of Irish literature. These men have opened a path for us that will render comparatively easy a progress which might otherwise be obstructed by difficulties almost insurmountable.

As a student of the Irish language, I am bound to warn you that its acquirement is by no means an easy task—except to those who have been accustomed to hear it spoken from their infancy. But we are not deterred from the study of Greek or Latin by the difficulty of mastering those languages, and daily observation may convince us that those difficulties are to be overcome by perseverance. Amongst the peasantry of this neighborhood nearly all the old men speak with equal facility both the English and the Irish language. It is a mistake to suppose that the acquisition of two languages is unattainable by the great body of any people. There are many countries in which two languages are spoken—and in some more than two—by nearly the whole of the population. It is not necessary, therefore, for parents to discourage their children from speaking Irish (a custom which, to our shame, has prevailed in the south of Ireland during the last generation), under an apprehension that the habit of speaking Irish would prevent them from acquiring a correct knowledge of English. The child who is taught English at a National school will become more intelligent, if he speak Irish at home, than the child who understands only the English, just as an English boy who acquires a knowledge of Latin or French, becomes more intelligent than one who knows only his maternal language.

I must now close this long letter, but it is

my intention to revisit the subject, as I have promised the mechanics of Dublin that I will deliver a lecture on Irish Literature as soon as I shall have attained something like proficiency in the Irish tongue. At present I am like yourselves only a student, and can boast of nothing but my determination to persevere until I shall be fully able to understand the language which was spoken by my forefathers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient, faithful servant,
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.
To Mr. Augustine Joyce, Secretary, &c.

RAGE.

Rage is a temporary madness; and a man under a paroxysm of that brutal passion is a worse companion than the savage tiger, or still fiercer hyena. It appears very early, but with different degrees of violence in different children. Those possessed with quick sensibility, which is inseparable from a ready understanding, are most subject to it; but that good understanding should call to itself all its powers on such occasions, to master a propensity which, if suffered to go unrestrained, reduces the wise man and the fool to the same standard. Self-possession ought to be the study of every man for his own peace and quiet, as well as that of his acquaintance; for, if he be so very combustible; so ready as to take fire at every thing that touches him, his life can be no less a plague to himself, than a subject of alarm to all about him. A young woman in France, who was remarkable for great command of temper, tells us that in her youth she was so given to anger, that on occasion of any chastisement from her parents, she would turn black in the face, so furious was her rage; and she adds, that she continued so till God, who knows how to draw good from evil, was pleased to let her see and feel the enormity of her crime in the following manner: "I happened once to notice a man in a terrible passion, such as I had been in several times myself. So distorted were his features, and so shocking his appearance, that I conceived on the spot a horror of rage, and determined never more to yield to a passion so disgraceful to a Christian soul, which should ever be a picture of her divine Model, the meek and humble Jesus." A mastery over ourselves is what the eloquent Tully calls a double victory, and to obtain it requires both early and unremitting endeavors. St. Francis of Sales was once heard to say, that he had employed three years in studying it in the school of Jesus Christ, and that his heart was still far from being satisfied with the progress he had made. As the most powerful remedy against sudden bursts of passion, he prescribes silence. When nothing is said, the turbulence of conflicting passion is appeased, the storm gradually subsides, anger and indiscretion are put to flight, reason resumes her just rights, and we have not to repent during life for words or actions of an unguarded moment. To behold a man in a rage would of itself suffice (could we be induced to behold him attentively) to give us a horror for that frightful, brutal passion. The action of the muscles is strongly marked; his forehead is alternately knit and raised in furrows by the motion of the eyebrows; his eye-balls sparkle, roll, and seem ready to start from their sockets; his nostrils are inflated to the utmost; his raised lips disclose his gnashing teeth, his whole countenance is pale, and his hair stands on end like one distracted. Though it require the light and grace of Christianity to be able to gain a complete victory over ourselves, and to subdue every rising passion, the bare light of unassisted reason inspired the heathens with admiration of self-possession, and horror for anger. Pericles and Seneca have both written against anger, but they were very far from practising in their lives the meekness of a Christian. The latter has written a whole book on anger, without ever being able to suppress it in himself; and the former, who was one of the wise men of Greece, but an inexorable tyrant, has left us a memorial of his knowledge and benevolence in this maxim, be master of thy anger; which maxim, although its author has come down to us as an usurper, a tyrant, a monster, has been sacredly preserved, and highly venerated by every succeeding generation.

How COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons, in any half or wholly civilized country in the world, now make a breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery, in Arabia. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about 200 years it had reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The Dutch introduced it into Java and the East Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume it at the cost, on its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars. That of tea is a little over eight millions of dollars. You may know the Arabian or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of a dark yellow color. The Java and East Indian, next in quality, are larger and of a paler yellow. The West Indian Rio has a bluish or greenish gray tint.

LIMERICK YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY—LECTURE BY VERY REV. DR. O'BRIEN.

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Professor of All Hallows College, delivered to the members of the St. Munchin's Young Men's Society a very eloquent and instructive lecture. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. The Very Rev. Dean Butler took the chair.

The Rev. lecturer said it gave him great pleasure to meet so large a number of the members of the Young Men's Society as he saw present, but he also hoped he met a large number of persons who were about to become members of the Society. He had been induced to come amongst them on that occasion—though merely passing through—more with the hope of enlisting auxiliaries in their cause, than for the purpose of delivering an address; but he hoped the time was not far distant when he would be prepared to address them on a topic of some interest and with more gratification to them than he was then able to impart. He was very solicitous to inquire into the workings and benefits of the Society in Limerick since his last visit. That Society being the parent one had great responsibilities. Since last he had the pleasure of meeting them a great number of brotherhoods had sprung up in the three kingdoms and in America. There was a growing desire for union among the Catholics of the three kingdoms, and that desire was now imbibed by Catholics beyond the broad Atlantic, so that nothing was wanting but union to achieve great deeds, and to make Catholics of every land, but particularly of Irish descent, of one heart and soul, to which every feeling and every principle would be in common. There was no time when union among Catholics was more desirable than at present. Intelligence was quickly springing up in every body, and he need not say with regard to all those who were in antagonism with them, whether they were social or religious, that if they remained inert whilst those were progressing, the consequence would be disastrous to them. And if among themselves they allowed their energies and independence to be frittered away, they would lose much of what was most valuable in the present important crisis. The attachment of persons to their religion would be best manifested by joining the Young Men's Society, and if the society were only faithful to religion they would secure that power which nothing could resist, because it was the power of omnipotence. Dominion and power, according to its political interpretation, had been sought by every country, directed in their purpose by the ways of the flesh. In every country every trial of that nature had failed, for he need not say that to seek it in such a road was to seek it where Revelation had not placed it, and where no hope, unless that of infidelity, pointed it out as likely to be secured. The Young Men's Society had placed it where the Almighty had declared it to exist, and seeking it according to His order they had His security and His word that they should succeed. Hence it was that in every place where the Young Men's Society was established a social revolution was produced to such an extent as to surprise even the very members themselves, who were the means of having the change effected. It was not very long ago since the Lord Bishop of Cork informed him that in the city from which the diocese takes its name he administered Holy Communion, with the assistance of priests, to 2,000 men in one single morning. In Waterford he himself witnessed 1,000 or 1,200 persons receive Holy Communion upon a like occasion, whilst in Liverpool, as may be seen by any one who read the papers, as many as 1,700 persons went linked together in the brotherhood of faith, hope, and charity, to sanctify themselves by participating of the Body of the Lord. These were things which, in every place where the Young Men's Society existed, had become familiar, and it was gratifying to contemplate what the results of the society were, and its effects upon thousands of families who were then happy, and would otherwise be most wretched. If in the society there were 2,000 men faithful to the pledge they had taken, they were so many ministers of truth against falsehood, of right against wrong, of temperance against sensuality, and of God against the Devil. (Cheers.) The result of having such a number of faithful men connected with the society might be seen in the domestic happiness which occupied the place of brawls and disgraceful scenes, which were but too frequently witnessed. They would also be the means of handing down the religion of their fathers, unsullied and unstained, to future generations. On them, in a great measure, should always depend the success of the other institutions which devolved on them. For example, if they were inattentive or faithless to the great principle which brought them together, other societies would tumble down. Hence it was that he had been gratified to witness the results of the vitality and zeal of the present society. The general prosperity of the world had been attributed to every nation in just proportion to its adherence to the religious belief of that nation, whatever it might be. It would be a long story to go through the history of them all, but since the commencement of Christianity up to the present time it might be easily established that every nation had fallen precisely in proportion to inconsistencies with its Christian principles, or its deviation from the religion which Providence pointed out as the only one on which the sunshine of God's blessing should fall. That was true as regarded society or individuals, and was the experience which past ages afforded to all who

wished to scan them. After nine years of labor he might then ask the St. Munchin's Young Men's Society what were the results of its labors as a proof to the world that the society was acting in the spirit of God and in accordance with the rules. He knew the society had difficulties to encounter, and he perceived them. Therefore whatever were the shortcomings in the good works which the Society had produced, was not to be imputed so much to the members as to circumstances, nor so much to want of docility as to difficulties to be overcome. He would ask them to promote the glory of the Cross, and look forward to the future with new ardor for the purpose of doing so. The Rev. lecturer then adverted to the foundation of the society, which was formed by thirty poor men in the parish of St. Mary's, in May, 1849, and then went into a detailed account of the rise and progress of the society up to the present time. He also reviewed the effects of the society on religion and morals, and after a very powerful address concluded amidst enthusiastic applause.

GENERAL ST. RUTH.

Referring to the late generous act on the part of the French Emperor, in commemoration of the memory of General St. Ruth, Mr. John D'Alton, the well known Irish antiquarian, supplies the following authentic details respecting that distinguished officer:

"Upwards of a century and a half has elapsed since the gallant general fell at Aughrim, and his name is still well worthy of a monarch's sympathy—of a country's commemoration. After a military service of about twenty years in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1688, and in 1690 was appointed to command the forces of France embodied for the reduction of the duchy of Savoy. There he first became acquainted with an Irish soldier, James II. having previously sent over to Louis XIV., amongst others, the regiment of Lord Mountcashel, a peer of his creation in Ireland, in exchange for an equal complement of Frenchmen more experienced in regular campaigns. St. Ruth, in this mountainous district of his invasion, early recognized the value and power of this little Irish phalanx; he at once directed their energies to drive the Piedmontese beyond the high Alps that separate Savoy from Piedmont, and, by their bold and irresistible assaults, this gallant object was at once attained. Appreciating this service of St. Ruth, and his acquaintance with the Irish character, King Louis, in the first ebullition of his zeal for the ex-Monarch, appointed him to act as general in James's army, then mustered in Ireland. The *Morning Advertiser* has styled that army 'a united corps of Catholic rebels and French auxiliaries.' Those rebels were the sons of men who fought and fell in vain efforts to maintain the cause of royalty, the cause of the martyred Charles, against the adventurers and soldiers of an usurper; their opponents were then the rebels! . . . St. Ruth arrived too late to save Limerick; it fell within a few weeks after, whereupon he rallied 15,000 men at Aughrim against 25,000 of choice British and Continental levies, superiorly disciplined and equipped, and with a large artillery. On the 12th July, 1691, they joined battle, which was obstinately contested from noon till sunset, and victory seemed then to be with the Irish, when St. Ruth, who was avowedly about to lead their cavalry to the last charge, was struck down by a cannon ball. Having thus lost their commander, while his plans were unknown, and his place unsupplied, the whole body of James's troops were forced to give way; and thus the ancient aristocracy of Ireland were there cloven down, with the dynasty for which they fought. 'Impartial justice,' writes an historian of that field, 'must do justice to St. Ruth; he considered the Irish an injured and oppressed people, martyrs to their religion and victims to their loyalty, and he devoted to their cause all the energies of his mind and body.'"

CHERBOURG—INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST.—The following remarks occurred in the speech delivered by the Emperor upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon the First, at Cherbourg: "It seems," he said, "to be a part of my destiny to accomplish by peace the great designs of the Emperor, conceived by him during war; and his principles obtain their triumph at the present day by force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realize the ideas of a great man; but whilst we refer to the great results of the designs of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which had been made by preceding governments, not only by that of Louis XVI., but as far back as Louis XIV. The present government, reclining on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when forced to defend the national honor. Let us continue in this course without deviation. Let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country. Let us invite foreigners to visit us as friends and not as rivals; and let them know that France is a nation in which confidence and unity remain; and that, maintaining such internal unity as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides, mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honor and reason." The Emperor's speech to the Mayor of Cherbourg, as reported in the *Moniteur*, winds up with the declaration, that to prepare for defence is to ensure and guarantee peace.

RIOTING IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

[From the Kilkenny Journal.]

We regret to announce that the peace of the city has not only been seriously endangered for some days past, but that acts of violence have been perpetrated in several parts of the county by a large body of laborers from this and the surrounding counties, who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery for agricultural purposes. On last Sunday upwards of four thousand persons assembled in our streets, most of them armed with reaping-hooks, yelling in a most frightful manner, to the great dismay of the citizens who were hourly expecting nothing less than the sack of the city. Fortunately the rioters were allowed to have their own way, as long as there was no overt act of violence in the streets, and we think the Mayor and the authorities acted with great prudence on the occasion, as a single arrest might have led to most lamentable consequences. The mob consisted chiefly of disbanded militiamen from Tipperary, the Queen's County, and King's County, with an auxiliary force from this neighborhood, and it would seem as if there were a certain amount of preconcert and organization in the movement. On Sunday the city may be said to have been absolutely in their possession, but no violence took place beyond the shouting and yelling we have already mentioned. On Monday morning, at daybreak, the streets rang with the rioters, who held a sort of council of war, in which it was decided that all the machinery in the county should be forthwith destroyed, as the only chance of employment for the laborer. After parading the streets for some time they proceeded at six o'clock to Oldtown, about two miles from this city, to the residence of a farmer named Walsh, and commenced breaking his reaping machine, which they soon smashed into fragments. Walsh offered no resistance, as he considered it useless, but looked on quietly, and the mob proceeded on their work of destruction without offering him any personal violence. At nine o'clock they reached Pigeon Park, near Danesfort, the residence of one Howson, a Scotchman, and prepared to attack his machine also. Howson and his family prepared to defend it, but at the very outset his gun was knocked out of his hand by a blow of a large stone, with which he was struck on the arm. One of his sons seized the gun, and ran off with it, but while in the act of doing so he was closely pursued, when he turned round and fired, but without effect, upon his pursuers. He was instantly seized and the gun taken from him and broken; but he suffered no personal violence at the hands of the rioters. We regret to say that his father was not so fortunate, for, while striving to defend the machine, he was knocked down, and received several severe injuries in the head and jaw; but, though severely hurt, his life is not in danger. While Howson was lying on the ground, his daughter, with the courage of a heroine, seized a pitchfork, and held it above him, threatening instant death to whomsoever should touch a hair of his head; but she also after some vain resistance was speedily disarmed, and received some slight injuries in the struggle. The machine was then broken in pieces. The work of destruction was not proceeded with further on that day; and though several rumors were afloat in the city yesterday as to other intended attacks on machinery, nothing has occurred to justify those rumors. On yesterday morning the crowds again assembled in the streets, and paraded up and down in thousands, as on the previous day, cheering and shouting, and yelling, till about nine o'clock, when the city assumed its usual orderly appearance. None of the rioters have been apprehended, or even identified, and the only steps that have been taken to prevent the recurrence of these lawless proceedings is an order from the authorities for two troops of dragoons, which were telegraphed for to the Curragh Camp yesterday, and which were expected to arrive in town last night. A meeting of magistrates also was held at Stoneford on Monday in the neighborhood of these outrages, to consider and devise the best means to be adopted for the protection of life and property in the county.

RETURN OF APOSTATES.

Rarely, if ever, does any one forsake the Catholic religion and profess some form of Protestantism, from a doubt of the doctrines of our Church, or from a conviction of the truth of Protestant teachings. A worldly interest, not a spiritual one, influences them. Most of them who are not, in punishment of their crimes, struck with judicial blindness, are goaded by remorse to seek readmission into the fold of Christ on their death bed, if not before. This has been lately exemplified in the cases of two apostate priests. One a Bohemian Monk named Borozynski, who about three months ago was, after due penance and satisfaction, received back into the Church, and who in his recantation published in the secular papers of Germany, states candidly that his conversion to Protestantism was not real but pretended, based on shameful motives. The other, a Belgian priest, the Rev. P. F. de Geest, who a few years ago apostatized and became a Protestant preacher in Holland. He preached and wrote bitterly against the Church. Biting remorse recently forced him to recant and to ask for pardon and readmission into the ark of salvation. He published to the world in the *Journal de Bruxelles* the unworthy motives by which he was influenced to abandon the Catholic re-

ligion; the first of which is, that for a long time he had lived in a manner unbecoming a priest. This reason, we believe, could be justly given by every apostate priest.

We may here add that the notorious Lehey, now fixed in the Wisconsin Penitentiary for life on account of a murder he committed, did more than a year ago, and soon after his condemnation, crave forgiveness from the Church and admission within her pale. He had been the vilest of the vile defamers of our holy religion; he falsely reported himself as a converted Monk; he was honored by the Protestant public with the title of "Rev. D.D.," with the sanction of preachers he lectured against our Church, and filled his purse with the money of the deluded people. When his imprisonment made it impossible for him to profit any longer on Protestant credulity, and the interest of his soul was the only one remaining, he returned to the Church for peace and salvation.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.

FATHER CANDIDUS alias WILLIAM FURLONG.

—A very rare volume, entitled "Phoenix Reviscens," by Chrysostom Henriquez, a Monk of the Cistercian Order, contains the following brief narrative, which must interest the clergy and people of Wexford. The "Phoenix Reviscens" is a history of various distinguished members of the Cistercian Institute, and that its author was a Spaniard who published the work in Brussels, A. D. 1626: "Candidus Furlong," says Henriquez, "was born in Wexford of a very distinguished family, and having determined to follow the profession of the law, he proceeded to England. After staying some short time there he changed his mind and sailed for France. In the latter country he devoted himself entirely to religious pursuits, and after tarrying there for a while he resolved to visit Rome. From Rome he proceeded to Nucale in Gallia, where he took the Cistercian habit, was ordained priest, and finally completed his theological studies in the University of Salamanca. Wheresoever he went, the profundity of his learning, and the holy austerity of his life secured for him the admiration of every class. Accompanied by a compatriot he returned to Ireland, where he converted 4,000 Protestants. His great knowledge of medicine enabled him to render signal services to the people of Wexford, though the doctors strove to decry him as an empiric, because he interfered with their gains. He had a very profound knowledge of Botany, and the people of Wexford, who had an intimate acquaintance with his holiness of life, attributed the cures he wrought to miraculous agency. James I. heard of him, and desired to have an interview with him in London. This distinguished priest died with the reputation of a Saint, and was buried in Wexford, A. D. 1614." Another distinguished Irishman and contemporary of Father Furlong took the Cistercian habit in the same monastery of Nucale. This was Sebastian Shortal, a native of Kilkenny. "He was," says Henriquez, "one of the best poets of our order; profound, elegant, and capable of writing verses in any metre." Henriquez states that he was in possession of Shortal's works in MS. It is to be regretted that he did not publish them, as they would doubtless throw much light on a very sad though interesting period of our history. Ware classes Father Furlong among the Irish writers, and says that his baptismal name was William. Can any one tell us more of this celebrated Wexford priest? What churchyard holds his bones?—*Wexford People*.

RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the Doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we will simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article, which we republished, recommending the application of bruised horse radish to the wrist, for the cure of toothache. As Neuralgia and Toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other, so we made the application and were truly gratified that the simple application of horse radish, bruised, and applied to the wrist, on the side of the body where the disease was seated, gave almost instant relief to a severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.—*Laurensville Herald*.

DIARRHŒA.—As this is the season when diarrhœa prevails to the greatest extent, we publish the following from *Hall's Journal of Health*: "It may be well to know that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness in the bowels is absolute quietude on a bed. Nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bites of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhœa, every spoonful of liquid only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly around the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances."

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

At the present time a greater number of houses, merchants' premises, and public buildings are being erected in Belfast than at any one time for some years past. In a few days men will be employed making preparations for the erection of a Bank of Ireland in Donegall place. In Bridge street, Messrs. Arnott & Co. have pulled down their woolen warehouse, and the erection of improved concerns instead thereof is being proceeded with. Workmen are engaged in taking down the Independent church, Donegall street, and a new edifice is about being erected instead of it. In several streets of the town houses are rising up, almost as if by magic; and scarcely have they been completed when they are instantly occupied, which shows that they are required. The employment given at these several buildings is considerable, and must be of great benefit to masons, bricklayers, painters, and all classes of laborers.—*News Letter*.

An interesting return has just been presented to the Harbor Commissioners, which places before the public some valuable information with respect to the condition of the trade of Belfast during the first six months of the present year. The revenues of all the great English ports have enormously declined during the past year, whereas some £300 or £400 has been the whole decrease of the revenue of this port during the first six months of 1858. The income of the Harbor Commissioners for the six months ending 20th June, 1858, was £17,197 17s. The decrease in the revenue of the port during the six months is to be found in the dues on tonnage, rates on goods, plantage, light-money, patent slip, and pilotage.—*Northern Whig*.

The prospectus has been issued of a Catholic Institute Association, to be formed in Belfast, under the limited liability act, with a proposed capital of six thousand pounds, in shares of one pound each. The objects of the association are stated to be the construction and support of a public lecture hall, library, reading rooms, and "the purchase, from time to time, of land or house property, sufficient for the accommodation of same, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects." The objects most prominently put forward are the moral improvement and mental culture, the education, and rational recreation of the minds and bodies of the Catholic population of Belfast.

The commission to inquire into the municipal and fiscal affairs of Belfast opened the 24th of August, before C. Copinger, Q.C., and James Major, Q.C.—*Post*.

Armagh.

An affray, attended by fatal consequences, occurred at Hilden, near Lisburn. The affray arose out of a dance, which was held in the locality in question, and the result is that one man, named Owen Hughes, has lost his life by being stabbed, and another man, named James Kelly, is placed in such imminent danger that it is still doubtful whether he will live or not. Two persons named John Martin and Alexander Martin, were arrested on the charge of having inflicted the injuries on the two men referred to, and kept in the custody of the constabulary until the result of a coroner's inquest should be known. One of the prisoners was in the employment of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, of Glenmore, and the other in that of Messrs. William Barbour & Sons. An inquest was held on the body of Owen Hughes, before Mr. Jackson, coroner. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Alexander Martin, and acquitted John Martin.—*Belfast Mercury*.

Carlow.

The heat and variable weather which prevailed for some time past was succeeded on Monday last by a heavy fall of rain, which continued with little intermission until Wednesday, which greatly improved the root and grass crops. Some oat fields were laid by the heavy rains, but no bad effects are apprehended, as the weather is likely to return to warm sunshine now anxiously looked for by the farmers, being on the verge of harvest, and much depending on the weather as to the quality of the grain. The cereal crops present a most promising appearance, but as yet the probable yield of wheat is uncertain—it is, however, spoken of as an average crop, and in some favored districts more than an average. Up to the present the potato crop is sound and abundant, and we hope it will escape that inscurable disease which has caused such havoc during past years. On the whole, we should feel grateful to the Almighty, for the mercies so abundantly bestowed on our land, for, so far as we can learn, the country during many years never presented so gratifying an indication of a plentiful harvest.—*Sentinel*.

On the 2d of August, the usually quiet and peaceful village of Fenagh was roused from its torpor by the unwonted circumstance of the discovery of a daring elopement, the young lady being carried away actually under her father's eye. This young woman was one of the village belles, possessed of more than ordinary personal attractions, and being the only daughter of a respectable tradesman, was reputed to be wealthy—her admirer, being many years her senior, was unadorned by personal and pecuniary attractions, but possessed of more than ordinary persuasive powers, admirably adapted for pleasing the weaker sex, as report says this is the third time he has been favored with similar proofs of his gallantry. At an early hour a vehicle from a posting establishment conveyed the lovers to the nearest railway station, en route to Dublin.—*Ibid*.

A child named Deegan, about nine years of age, was playing on the side of the Barrow, at Bagenalstown, when the rope from a boat that was passing at the time accidentally came in contact with her person and threw her into the river. The child would inevitably have been drowned, had not the occurrence been observed by the Rev. Mr. Wyer, R.C.C., who, at the risk of his own life, at once jumped into the river, which was very deep at this particular place, and succeeded in rescuing the child from a watery grave.—*Ibid*.

As a man named John Bergan, of Mayo, Queen's County, was proceeding homeward from Castledermot fair, in company with his first cousin, named Shore, they commenced trying the speed of the horses which they were after purchasing, and on which they rode, by running races. On coming within a mile and a half of this town, the former was precipitated from his horse, and on the arrival of timely help was conveyed into this town, to Mr. O'Neill's of Burrin street, where he remained till the next morning, and was then removed to the County Infirmary. On examination the doctor found that amongst other injuries received, a very important bone had been broken in the back part of the unfortunate man's neck. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

The twenty-one days appointed for training the Carlow Militia having expired, this regiment was disbanded, retaining only the ordinary staff as heretofore. The conduct of the men on this occasion was exceedingly creditable, and they all separated to their respective homes, quietly and in good order, having received the bounty money, £1, and in some cases their railway expenses.

The officers of the Carlow Militia presented their Adjutant, Captain, George Marshal Knipe, with a splendid claret jug, in frosted silver, and a salver, for his uniform zeal in discharging his duty, and his kindness and courtesy. The presentation was made by Colonel Sir Thomas Butler. Captain Knipe is son of George Marshal Knipe, Esq., of Erne Hill, Belturbet, county Cavan.

Cavan.

The men of the Cavan Militia were inspected here by Colonel Dunbar, the district general, but as the day turned out unfavorably he could not give a satisfactory report of their discipline. As far as their conduct in their billets went he had nothing to complain of. On Wednesday they were finally disembodied, each man receiving from 20 to 30 shillings of his bounty. With the exception of a few quarrels from drinking, all passed off quietly during their three weeks' drill. The staff is about to be reduced to four sergeants.—*Cor. of Meath People*.

Two children, living in the town of Ballyconnell, in this county, were playing together, when of them, having a box of matches and some sugar, gave them to the other to eat, by which the child that eat them was poisoned.—*Observer*.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Litton, of Newtownbutler, to the commission of the peace for the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh.

Derry.

The fishermen of Lough Foyle caught in one of the nets of Culmore, a sturgeon which weighed 200 lb. The lessee of the fisheries made the valuable prize a present to the fishermen.—*Sentinel*.

Down.

A violent storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning and heavy rain, broke over Castletewellan. Macarte and Clarke's equestrian troupe were performing at the time, and their spacious canvas circus was filled with spectators, when suddenly the lightning struck the tent; the hurricane, at the same time, dragged the canvas from its stays, whirled it up into the air, and then brought it down with great force. The utmost confusion and alarm prevailed among those who were inside, when Captain Declzeau, county inspector, who was in one of the boxes, ordered the police, of whom eighteen were fortunately present, to render assistance. They seized the ropes of the tent, and, with considerable difficulty, held it down until the storm had somewhat abated. Had it not been for their vigorous exertions serious consequences might have ensued from the terror which prevailed among the spectators, who were rushing in every direction to escape. When the tent was dragged up two camels which were in the ring galloped out, and bounded nimbly over a wall four feet high opposite the circus; the elephant, which was also in the ring, escaped to perform the same part, but miserably failed; whereupon he quietly levelled the obstacle by hitting his head against it, and marched triumphantly over the ruins. At six o'clock all damage to the tent had been repaired, and shortly after that hour it was crowded in every part.—*Northern Whig*.

Died at Dehomont, county Down, in his hundredth year, John, third son of Robert Malcomson of the same place. He was a man of good mental powers, and was one of the few surviving members of the celebrated Irish Volunteers. Born in the latter end of 1758, he had all but completed the span of 100 years, and was active as a United Irishman in 1798. Throughout the whole of his protracted life he lived a much respected member of society, and leaves many mourners to regret his demise.

Dublin.

The ex-premier, Lord Palmerston, arrived in Dublin on the 9th ult., shortly after which he left town for the purpose of visiting his Sligo estates. He was accompanied from Dublin by Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, his Irish agents, and will reside for eight or ten days at Cliffony.

During his brief stay in Dublin he made a rapid circuit of his estates in and around the city. He proceeded on a car, accompanied by his agent, Joseph Kincaid, Esq., along the Cabra and North Circular roads, and viewed with much apparent satisfaction the improvements in progress, or already completed, along the route. He was introduced to Dr. Boake, one of the improving tenants of the neighborhood, and inspected attentively the new terrace in course of erection at Manor street, called Temple terrace. Having expressed himself gratified at the manner in which the buildings had been executed, and very graciously taken leave of Dr. Boake, his lordship drove on to Chapelizod, and visited the mills of Mr. Dargan, the scene of the recent fire. After spending some time in traversing the principal part of his extensive estate in that direction, he continued his course round through Rathmines and Donnybrook, and returned to town highly pleased at the many evidences of an improving spirit which everywhere met his view.

The Very Rev. Dr. Pratt has addressed the following communication to the working people of Dublin: "My dear friends—As president of the 'Irish Total Abstinence Society,' I but express the universal feeling of all good Christians of the city and county of Dublin, when I say the annual gathering at Donnybrook (for Donnybrook Fair no longer exists) is a gross scandal and a most unmitigated nuisance: it is the occasion of innumerable offences against God—the cause of drunkenness, profligacy and the ruin of many families. It is now time that such an evil should cease. Let it therefore be denounced by all well-disposed persons. Let young women, above all, and those who have the care of them, know the true character of this abomination. It is impossible for young persons not to be contaminated by what they there see and hear. It is disgraceful to men and women to go to scenes of such scandalous outrages on decency and religion. I therefore warn our poor people against being enticed by any pretence even to visit the scene of former debauchery and riot during the next week. They who cause, or in any deliberate way contribute to, those evils have a great deal to answer for."

We find the following announcement in the last issue of the Dublin Tablet: "We have to announce to our readers that the arrangements for the transference of the Tablet to London are nearly completed, and that our first publication in the metropolis will probably be in the first or second week of September. Of course, due notice will be given beforehand of the new address, to which all letters and publications must be sent. The amount of support already received is most encouraging, still more so are the promises which have been made. As to these last, we would only remark that the sooner our friends put into execution the kind intentions which they have expressed the greater will be the benefit conferred."

There was a special meeting of the O'Connell National Subscription Committee, at their rooms, 54 Dawson street. Charles Meara, Esq., in the chair. The following letter, addressed to Sir James Power, from the Rev. Thomas Roche, enclosing £32, was read: "Ennisorthy, August 9th, 1858. My dear Sir James—I have been desired by his Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Furlong, to transmit the enclosed letter of credit for £32, the amount received in the parish of Ennisorthy on the 25th ult., towards the O'Connell Fund, which you will be so kind as to hand in to the committee." The total subscribed was announced as £3,895 14s. 8d. The committee adjourned.

It appears from a parliamentary return that the total number of deserters from the regular army serving in the United Kingdom, in the six months ending the 31st March last, was 8,822, of whom 3,038 were recovered and brought back to service at an expense of £1,474 12s. 3 1-2d. The deserters in the same period from the militia number 6,614, of whom 5,133 were brought back at an expense of £358 14s. 6d.

Fermanagh.

An accident of a very distressing character took place on the lake at Derrygore—nearly opposite to the Old Castle. A son of Mr. Daniel Peterson, his sister, Mary Jane, aged eleven years, and three others recently arrived from Scotland, (Messrs. Peter Gillan, aged 64, Hugh Slaven, alias Mount, 61, and James McGonnigle,) engaged a boat belonging to a man named Husband, to pay a visit to Devenish Island, where a parent of one of the party had many years ago been buried. The day was fine—no more than a pleasant breeze rippling the surface of the lake, so a sail was put up, and the visit to the grave took place in perfect safety. On the return home, we regret to say, the same good luck did not attend them. The boat had reached that part of Portora stream between Derrygore and the Old Castle, when the girl complained to her brother that one of the ropes of the sail was hurting her legs, and in trying to remedy this the rope was slackened, and the sail permitted to flap to and fro in the breeze, which freshened at this moment and upset the boat, and all were thrown into the stream. Several parties at a distance, amongst whom was Mr. Grey, C.S., who was superintending the erection of a new building at Derrygore, saw the occurrence, and a cot from the shore with a boy was put off to their rescue. Good luck seemed to attend the whole of them so far as to admit of their getting on the bottom of the boat, but the fright had such an effect on one of the men that he fell backwards dead into the water, in consequence of which the other end of the boat dipped and Mary Jane Peterson was once more plunged into the stream. Her brother jumped off to

save her, but had, after great exertions, to let her go. Of the remaining three who were once more immersed, Husband, who owned the boat, was able to swim. McGonnigle caught the boat by the gunwale and clung to it with a death grasp. The other man had an oar thrown to him by young Peterson, but he perished in water not deeper than his chin. That evening the three bodies were brought into town, to the residence of Mr. Daniel Peterson, Darling street, and on the following day an inquest was held, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was returned. Altogether the occurrence was a melancholy one.

Galway.

The London correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, a gentleman who, we believe, commands reliable sources of information, says: "I may mention that since the fact of a deputation having waited upon the Premier for the purpose of giving additional maritime importance to the town of Galway, I have every reason to believe, notwithstanding the sneering of the *Times*, that the project is likely to receive more than a formal attention on the part of the government; and if the vessels make rapid voyages, I believe the government will not hesitate to bring the question before parliament early next session."

The Galway Militia has been disembodied. The men received each pay for the twenty-one days they had been under training. The lads got merry on the occasion, and, during the day, they fought some rounds "for gra, before they parted." Rumor states that the Regiment will be "called in" again about November next. Various conjectural reasons have been, by the cunning in these matters, assigned for the disembodiment of this fine corps.

The Propeller screw steamship arrived here laden with 700 tons of coals for the use of Mr. Lever's steamers. She is apparently a very tidy craft of 495 tons register. After discharging her cargo, she will be placed on the line between St. John's and this port. The last vessel purchased by Mr. Lever for this line is the Antelope, and is said to have performed the fastest trip on record.—*Express*.

Kerry.

A provisional committee is in progress of formation for the purpose of arranging a banquet in Killarney to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in celebration of their successful efforts to lay down the electric cable from the coast of Kerry to America. The following gentlemen have consented to act as honorary secretaries *pro tem.*: Mr. Wm. Denny, D.L.; Mr. Robert Conway Hickson, J.P.; Mr. Edward Hussey, J.P.; and Mr. Maurice F. Sands, J.P. This demonstration, it is presumed, will take place as soon as the communication between Valentia and New York shall have been completed. It will be a stupendous fact—but one we presume quite possible of accomplishment—if, while the gentlemen of Kerry are celebrating the greatest event of our day, the words they utter, and the enthusiasm which those words evoke, shall be read and received almost contemporaneously in the far West.

The commissioners appointed to inspect the Irish coast defences are now visiting Tralee Bay.

Kildare.

The gross sum of money expended in the erection of the camp at the Carragh is £184,081 10s. 10d.; and of the camp at Aldershot, £476,892 6s. 8d. The number of troops the camp is capable of accommodating at the Carragh is 10,344; at Aldershot, 11,426. The number of troops quartered in the Carragh camp on 1st June, 1858, was 3,953; at Aldershot, 9,082, not including troops under canvas on that day.

Bridget Duggan, who was found guilty at the Kildare assizes of stealing £10 from the bandmaster of the Tower Hamlets Militia at Newbridge, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Bridget Wilson, who was found guilty of receiving the £10, knowing it to be stolen, received a similar sentence.

Charles P. Hamilton, Esq., has been appointed Supernumerary Crown Prosecutor for the county Kildare, vice Edward Dunne, Esq.

Kilkenny.

In our last we announced the painful intelligence of Dr. Cane's serious illness. We regret to say that our distinguished friend is nothing better, and that his precious life is still in imminent danger. He is hopeless of himself; but his friends have not given up all hope yet; on the contrary, the length of time he is holding out is calculated to inspire confidence in his recovery; and if the sincere prayers of thousands avail, he will soon be restored to his family and his country. Every morning, at every Mass in the city, the supplications of priests and people are made to the Throne of the Most High on his behalf, and the deep prayer-murmur of the crowd, whenever his name is mentioned, testifies how deeply his virtues and his goodness are enshrined in the popular heart. He has piously received the last rites of the Church, and is fully resigned to the will of God.—*Journal*.

Two horses belonging to Mr. Martin Ryan, of Graigue, were engaged in hauling one of the boats of the Barrow Navigation Company on the river Barrow, under Borris demesne, when having passed through a lock, the horses in their draft, appeared to get some check which caused one of them to stumble against the other and both to fall into the river, where they were drowned notwithstanding the best efforts of the boatmen to save them.—*Moderator*.

In Dr. Delany's report of the Kilkenny asylum, for this year, we find the following supposed causes of mental disease in cases admitted: Religious meditation, one male; ejection,

ment from farm, one female; mental irritation, one female; nervous excitement, one female; improper use of mercury, one male; suicide of relative, one female; daughter going to America, one female.

Limerick.

Pending the passing of the new spirit act, now before Parliament, the magistrates of this city have withdrawn the prohibition which heretofore existed, preventing grocers who hold spirit dealers' licenses from opening their establishments before nine o'clock on Monday mornings. They can now open at seven o'clock in the morning.—*Chronicle*.

Five hundred pounds a year reverts to the Crown by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donoghue, father-in-law of the Dean of Waterford. The colonel was many years stationed in this district as Brigadier-Major, where he was esteemed and respected. He retired as a stipendiary magistrate.—*Ibid*.

Messrs. Ryan & Son, builders of Limerick, have been declared contractors for building the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Thomastown, county Kilkenny, for £4,000.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Bevan, of Camas, a magistrate of the county Limerick.

Louth.

Mr. Bartholomew Collins, china glass and delph merchant, of Stockwell lane, Drogheda, was found dead in his room by his daughter, who had gone to awaken him. The sad news, when made public, caused considerable excitement, and every shopkeeper in the neighborhood who heard it closed his windows. Mr. Collins, who was in the prime of life, retired to rest in the best health, having been walking about his own door up to nine o'clock, with lively and affable conversation. He was once extensively connected with the shipping and timber trade of Drogheda.

Mayo.

Four officers connected with the Admiralty have been during the past week on a tour of inspection of our northwest and western coast, in order to fix on the most suitable positions for the establishment of coast defences. These officials, accompanied by Lieutenant Wilcox, R.N., made a minute examination of the islands and inlets of Clew Bay, and have fixed on four points, where, according to their judgment, proper batteries commanding the entrances to the harbors of Newport and Westport ought to be erected. We are not informed as to the probability of the sea coast defences being erected, but it is more than probable that such precautions are about to be taken as will in any eventuality afford protection to the mercantile shipping interest, without any immediate reference to the French invasion. We have heard it asserted that Innislyre has been selected as the site for two of these batteries, but the whereabouts of the remainder is not yet known to the public. The gentlemen employed on this service have also inspected Blacksof Bay, on the coast, and the Islands of Arran, &c., on the Galway coast.—*Constitution*.

A very melancholy incident occurred at Enniscrone, in the death by drowning of two females in rather decent circumstances of life. One of them was about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and the other not more than eight or nine, and they both went to bathe at an unusual part of the shore near the Moy Bar, where the sands are known to be very shifting, but at the same time the water within a considerable distance very shallow. It appears that the youngest went out first, but finding herself sinking, called for help to her companion, who at once proceeded to render it. Melancholy to say, both disappeared. Whether it was they sunk in the soft sand, or that the water washed them down, is uncertain.—*Tyrone Herald*.

Doctor Burke (Mayo Rifles) has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty surgeon and agent for the care of sick or wounded seamen, marines and coast guard of the western division of Mayo. Headquarters, Westport.

Monaghan.

The Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. McNally, arrived at his residence, near Monaghan, after completing the Confirmation duties of the year. During the season his Lordship visited large districts of his diocese in the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh and Tyrone, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thousands of children, diligently prepared and well instructed in the Christian doctrine. In the discharge of the laborious duties of his office the Bishop was everywhere assisted by the clergy of the respective districts, and his Lordship has frequently spoken in the highest terms of praise of the decorous and edifying deportment of the large congregations, which everywhere crowded to witness the ceremonies, and hear the instruction of the Bishop. Notwithstanding the long and uninterrupted duties in which the Bishop has been daily occupied, we are glad to perceive that his Lordship appears to be in his usual good health, which we all pray may long continue.

Roscommon.

The fair of Fuerty was pretty well supplied with stock, for the greater part of which there did not seem to be much demand. Lambs, however, sold pretty well, and went from 17s. to 28s. Store heifers were cheap, 2 year olds going from £5 to £8; 3 year olds do. from £7 to £10. Springers were in more request, and brought from £10 to £14; milch cows a shade lower. There was a large supply of inferior horses, for which there seemed little demand.—*Messenger*.

The contract for the making of the line from Athlone to Castlereagh has been taken by Messrs. Smith and Knight, at £170,000, being £5,000 a mile, to include everything except the rolling stock. To expedite business, we understand one of the firm has taken up his residence at Athlone. The works to commence immediately.—*Ibid*.

Tipperary.

It is much more than probable that the title of Lord Caher—supposed to be extinct—will shortly be revived in the person of a gentleman who resides not one hundred miles from Clonmel, he being lineally descended from Earl Desmond of Dromana, to whose granddaughter—daughter of Lord Decies—his great grandfather was united, as was also his great great grandaunt to the Lord Caher of those days.—*Waterford Mail*.

William Henry Head, Esq., of Modreeny House, has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary.

Waterford.

On Sunday last, Excursion Trains from Limerick, Kilkenny, and Dublin brought an immense number of strangers to our city, all of whom repaired to Tramore to enjoy a visit to that celebrated bathing-place. The day was beautifully fine—the greatest of all favors to an Excursionist—and was availed of by the visitors in seeing all that could be seen of the *Urbs Intacta* and Tramore. The arrangements on the Railways were most excellent; and although we did notice a few mellow souls among the male portion of the visitors, still we did not hear of any occurrence of the slightest accident. We also perceive that on Sunday next there will be a Pleasure Trip from here to Limerick, and from Kilkenny to this city. We are sure to find this Trip largely availed of, if there be fine weather; for now that the season is closing, people ought to take every opportunity in their power of enjoying those recreating excursions.—*Chronicle*.

Messrs. Heneberry and Carew, corn factors of this city, sold thirteen loads of wheat belonging to a farmer from the county of Tipperary, at 23s. per barrel. At the opening of the season the same wheat was worth 33s. or 34s. per barrel.—*News*.

Fine new potatoes are selling here at 4d. to 5d. per stone. Very cheap at this season.—*Ibid*.

Wexford.

We understand that William Jeffares, Esq., J.P., eldest son of Joseph Jeffares, Esq., an enterprising merchant, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of New Ross at the next election.—*Waterford News*.

A soldier writing from India in the *Wexford Independent* says that in his regiment (86th) the men die from the heat at the rate of ten per day, and the officers drop dead off their horses!

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris, and party were lost, in his yacht on the French coast.

The herring fishery has been on the Irish coast this season almost a failure.

Wicklow.

A deputation of the Earl of Meath's Wicklow tenants waited upon their late agent, Charles William Hamilton, Esq., at Hamwood, near Dunboyne, and presented him with an address and a salver, value for 100 guineas. The agency, which the gentleman so honored, resigned, has been given to his brother.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

August 5, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, William Walsh, solicitor, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Butler, Esq., of Swan, county Kilkenny.

August 5, at St. George's Church, Thomas Swan De Renzy, of Cronehoron, son of the late Thomas De Renzy, M.D., to Jane, daughter of Benjamin Burland, of Carnes.

August 7, at St. Werburgh's Church, Gideon J. R. Ouseley, Castlewood avenue, Rathmines, to Elizabeth Grove, daughter of the late John Grove White, Esq., M.D., Spa hill, county Limerick.

August 10, at Monkstown Church, Thomas Hanna, of Gardiner's place, Dublin, to Rhoda Mary, daughter of Leonard Dobbin, of Gardiner's place.

August 5, at Pallas green, Richard St. George Mansergh, son of Richard Martin Mansergh, of Grenane, county Tipperary, to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Oliver Ellard, of Newtown Ellard, county Limerick.

August 8, at the Catholic Church of Galmoy, James Russell, Roscrea, to Eliza, daughter of Michael Hart, of Castletown, county Kilkenny.

May 29, at South Varra, Australia, Charles Edward Stedman, son of John, Melbourne, to Agnes, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cathbert of the 82nd regiment, formerly of Gowran, in the county Kilkenny.

DEATHS.

On the 31st July, at Bettystown, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Patrick Flinn, of Drogheda, linen manufacturer, deeply and devoutly regretted.

At Omesh, county Louth, Captain O'Hagan.

At Ardee, Rose, relict of the late Mr. Bernard McLoughlin.

On the 1st August, at Boileau, county Louth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bridget Healy. Her remains were interred in Newtown churchyard.

On the 3d of August, at his residence, at Arherston, Mr. Edward Geoghan, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was an accomplished correspondent of the *Lady and Farmer's Almanac*, and also for the *Drogheda Argus*.

At Enniscorthy, on the 3d August, after a protracted illness, James Furlong.

At her residence, Russian, county Fermanagh, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, widow of Charles Jones, formerly Captain in the 90th Regiment, aged 76 years.

August 4, at St. Germain, Dalkey, Francis Ferguson, solicitor, of Mountjoy square, aged 80 years.

At his residence, 57 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, Mr. John Delany, aged 70 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

In Dublin, aged 81, Major Charles Burton Meredith, late of Athy, on a surviving brother of Sir Edward Newenham Meredith, Bart.

August 3, at Kingstown, James Otway, late Ballinware, county of Tipperary, aged 72.

August 1, at the Ward, county Dublin, Ellen, relict of Thomas Glennan, Newpark, county Dublin, aged 98 years.

August 1, in Paris, aged 17, James Louis, son of James Caulfield, of Longford terrace, Monkstown.

July 5, at Upper Rathmines, Sarah, relict of the late Matthew Coates, of Ovidstown, county Kildare.

July 2, at Monasterevan, deeply and deservedly regretted, Jane, daughter of Michael Carroll.

August 1, at the Rectory, John Greatrakes, son of the Rev. John Hill, Rector of Donaghadee.

At Lisdoonvarna Spa, of jaundice, Henry Gould De Courcy, Dunca Lodge, Tarbert.

August 3, in Broad street, Waterford, Mr. Henry Scott, cabinetmaker.

August 4, at Collooney, at the advanced age of 95 years, Mary Anne, relict of Joseph Rolleston, Q.C.

August 5, at Wood Cottage, Westport, Mary, relict of Patrick Egan, of Newport.

August 5, in Tralee, aged 72 years, Mrs. Riordan, relict of Nicholas Riordan, of that town.

June 5, at St. Thomas's, West Indies, Andrew McCartney, son of Hugh Carille, M.D., of Belfast.

July 30, at St. Heliers, Jersey, at a very advanced age, Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'Donoghue, formerly of the late 24th Light Dragoons, and for many years resident magistrate in Ireland.

April 23, at Launceston, Tasmania, the Rev. Timothy E. Lucas, son of John Lucas, of Limerick.

April 29, at Bendigo, Australia, Mary, wife of John "Alton, formerly of Fermanagh, and daughter of the late Timothy O'Brien, of Dungarvan.

July 20, at his residence, in Borrisoleigh, county Tipperary, Philip Carroll, aged 60 years.

At the Presentation Convent, Doneraile, Cork, Miss Keller—in religion, Sister Mary De Vazzy, aged 20 years.

On the 29th, at his residence, Gosworth, near Dalkey, county Dublin, George Fitton, solicitor, in the 51st year of his age.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

DEATH OF A NOVICE OF THE ORDER OF CHARITY.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Miss Curtis, sister to the Rev. M. Curtis, C.C., Camlough. She entered the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, in Newry, last April twelvemonth, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Paris to complete her novitiate, but having fallen into ill health there, she on the advice of the physicians of the place came home in May last, but lingered till the 29th of July, when she gave up her soul to Him in whose service she longed to labor. Her remains were interred in Knockbridge burying ground, and was followed by as large a concourse as ever was seen in Louth, the procession extending over a mile.—*Newry Examiner*.

DEATH OF CANON M'CONVILLE.—We have to announce the death of the Rev. William Canon M'Conville, P.P., Cookstown. The melancholy event took place on Monday, the 2d August. Up to the previous Thursday he seemed in the enjoyment of his usual health.—*Ulsterman*.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has been pleased to translate the Rev. P. Wallace, C. C., from Clonmel to Aglish, Cappoquin; Rev. P. Walsh, C. C., Aglish, to Newcastle and Four-mile Water; Rev. Daniel Casey, C. C., Newcastle, to Clonmel; Rev. Francis O'Brien, C. C., Dungarvan, to the chaplaincy of the Ursuline Convent, Waterford, as successor to the Rev. P. Delaney, who has been promoted to the presidency of St. John's College; Rev. Jeremiah Hally succeeds the Rev. Francis O'Brien, in Dungarvan.

On Sunday, 1st August, the Right Rev. Dr. Grant administered the sacrament of confirmation to about 85 persons in the Church of the Assumption, Deptford. The ceremony took place in the evening, after vespers, and was terminated with solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament. Of the candidates for confirmation about one-half were children, and the remainder adults, amongst whom were several converts. During the ceremony the church was greatly crowded.—*Weekly Register*.

The Very Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Vicar-General of Madras, his arrived in Limerick, where he appeals to sympathizing Catholics in aid of his distant and comparatively destitute mission. At St. Michael's, the Very Reverend gentleman explained, in an admirable discourse, the nature and object of his visit to Limerick.

Mr. Persico, the Right Rev. Bishop of Agra and Vicar-General of Hindostan, is now in London. The Catholic young men of Charleville have founded a branch of the Young Men's Society there. The Society was inaugurated on Sunday, August 8th, by the Very Rev. Thomas Croke, P.P., and V.G.

Since 1848 up to the present time there have been seven archbishops and thirty-nine bishops nominated in France, or more than half the number of the French episcopal body, the numbers of which both in France and the French colonies does not exceed 85.

The Rev. Michael O'Sullivan, C.C., Listowel, has been promoted by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty to the mission in Tralee. His friends in Listowel intend to open a subscription list and present him with a purse of money and an address.

The treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges the receipt of £50, and the Sisters of Mercy £50 from William Chadwicke, Esq., of Ballinard, the bequest of the late Miss Clara Bouchier, of Baggotstown, Co. Limerick.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly made his first visitation of the parish of Mullinahone. The chapel presented a most edifying scene—upwards of 500 postulants for confirmation silently stood in ranks along the nave and transepts.

The Rev. Mr. Kearney, P. P., of Bridgeacrin, has been induced into the parish of Knockbridge by his Grace the Lord Primate. Bridgeacrin will be again added to the parish of Dundalk.

In the Church of Saint Saviour, Glentworth street, Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan conferred the holy order of priesthood on the Rev. James O'Sullivan, the Rev. James Shannon, and the Rev. Vincent O'Carroll, O.P.

The bulls have arrived from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mgr. Jacques Le Mee, bishop of St. Brieuc. The deceased, who was in the 64th year of his age, was born at Iffrac (Cotes du Nord), in 1794, and ordained bishop of St. Brieuc in 1841. A bazaar in aid of the funds for the completion of the new Catholic Church of Tramore was held on the Atlantic terrace. The bazaar realized £350.

Domestic.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AND PROFESSION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, TORONTO.—On Monday last, at the close of the Annual Spiritual Retreat, in the above Institution, a ceremony of a most interesting nature took place, and which can be witnessed only in the Catholic Church—that of young ladies presenting themselves before the altar of the Lord, in order to devote their remaining years to the glory of God and to the relief of the spiritual and temporal necessities of their neighbors. The ceremony was conducted with all the pomp and grandeur which are customary on such occasions, and which never fail to move the heart to sentiments of piety and devotion. It was presided over by the Very Rev. M. Bruyere, who in a most touching discourse adverted to the transient nature of all terrestrial things, which at best last but a moment, and bring neither peace to the mind nor contentment to the heart. The Very Rev. gentleman then alluded to the sacrifices which the new Religious were about to make, and in return for which they were to become the spouses of the Immaculate Lamb, whom "Virgins follow whithersoever he goeth." The names of those who received the habit are as follows: Miss Keenan, in religion Sister Mary Assumption; Miss Munday, Sister Mary Benedict; Miss Doran, Sister Mary Austin; Miss Kelly, Sister St. John; Miss Corcoran, Sister Mary Purification. The names of the newly professed are—Miss McKenney, Sister Mary Euphrasia; Miss Clarke, Sister M. Elzler; Miss Fornier, Sister M. Alphonsus; Miss Fahey, Sister M. Helena; and Miss Capeless, Sister Mary Angela. The whole was concluded by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at which a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in Thanksgiving. Around the altar, besides the Very Rev. Vicar General, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Rooney, Rev. Mr. Oulette, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, and Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, &c.—*Canadian Freeman*, Aug. 20th.

CONFIRMATIONS.—On the 15th ult., the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Archbishop visited the Church at Pikesville, Baltimore County, and confirmed 26 persons. He also preached on the subject of the festival. On Sunday, the 22d, he visited St. Vincent de Paul's Church in this city, where he confirmed 106 persons, 9 of whom were converts to our Holy Faith. He preached at the late Mass, on the character, dignity, and glory of the Mother of God.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror*.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—A correspondent of the *Savannah News*, writing from this town, and detailing the many changes and improvements that had taken place in various church buildings, says, that the Catholic Church has also been considerably enlarged, so that its members have greater facilities of enjoying the ministrations of their learned and devoted pastor, Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

ORDINATIONS.—Messrs. David Walker and Joseph Dwenger, students of Mount St. Mary's, were ordained Subdeacons on Friday and Deacons on Saturday, 20th and 21st August, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, in the Seminary chapel. On the morning of Sunday, the 15th July, Rev. John Hickey was raised to the Priesthood, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor.

A fair for the Industrial School in West Philadelphia, conducted by the Holy Cross, will be held in Jayne's Hall, Chesnut street, commencing on the 27th day of September, and continued during two weeks. The Sister Superior has received a memorandum from the Rt. Rev. Bishop, recommending the Fair to the favorable attention of the Rev. Clergy, and of the Faithful at large. It is to be hoped that this effort will be successful, especially as the liabilities of the Institution are large and pressing.—*Catholic Herald and Visitor*.

On the 25th ult., His Grace Archbishop Purcell blessed the corner stone of the new buildings of the Magdalens, in the garden of the House of the "Good Shepherd," Bank street, Cincinnati, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Hengehold, Driscoll, S.J., and Menge. The names of Mr. Mrs. R. R. Springer, who contributed \$5,000 towards the building, were deposited in the corner stone.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 25th ult., in the new Convent of the Divine Will, Cincinnati, Sister Mary Teresa Maher, cousin of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, was appointed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, Mother Superior of the Convent.

Elizabeth Mary Mahoney, a professed Nun of the Ursuline community, St. Martin's, Brown County, Ohio, died in the convent on the 19th ult. Deceased was a native of the parish of Gurnahoo, county Tipperary, Ireland.

The Rev. John Ohio Brederick, pastor of the Catholic Church of Delphos, Vanwert County, Ohio, died in that place on the 5th August, in the 70th year of his age and 36th of his priesthood.

Ninety-one Sisters of Notre Dame made their retreat at the mother house in Cincinnati, recently. The exercises were directed by Rev. Mr. Converse, S.J., a native of New England, and a convert.

The collection for the orphans of St. Vincent's Asylum, on Sunday, 15th ult., at the Louisville Cathedral, amounted to the sum of one hundred and six dollars.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURES.—A considerable amount of amusement has been created in certain Sheffield circles by the circumstances attending the marriage of a couple who are said to have loved long and well through many trying scenes. The auspicious event was fixed to take place, and all the necessary arrangements were made—the carriage, breakfast, bridecake, all prepared—and even the blushing fair one was, at a very early hour, attired with all the elegance and taste which would become her as a candidate for matrimonial honors, but the appointed hour was drawing near and no bridegroom forthcoming. Search was made, but all in vain. A messenger was instantly despatched to countermand the carriage—the fair aspirant for an introduction to Hymen's holy altar gave vent to her wounded feelings in a perfect torrent of tears, and all the preparations were plunged into a state of the greatest disorder. Reconnoitering parties were commissioned to search the town, and the fugitive was discovered and conducted to the presence of his injured one. Upon the scene which then ensued we draw a veil, and leave the matter to the following morning, when, harmony being restored, the anxious couple were conveyed to church, and the Gordian knot was duly tied.

SOME OAKS IN ENGLAND.—The Parliament Oak, in Clifton-park, is said to be fifteen hundred years old. This park existed before the Conquest, and now belongs to the Duke of Portland. The tallest oak was the same nobleman's property; it was called the Duke's Walking-stick, and was higher than Westminster Abbey. The largest oak in England is the Calthorpe Oak, Yorkshire; it measures 78 feet in circumference at the ground. The Three Shires Oak, at Workop, is called so from forming parts of the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby. This tree had the greatest expanse of any recorded in that island, dropping over 777 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelsen, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810; the bark brought £200, and its timber £670. In the mansion of Tredegar park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room, 42 feet long and 27 feet broad, the floor and wainscot of which were the produce of a single tree—an oak—grown on the estate.

SHOWERS OF BLACK ANTS.—The towns of Windsor and Eton were visited by a shower of black ants, of various sizes, which covered the locality for a considerable distance with myriads of these peculiar insects. Many of them seemed to lose their wings as they fell upon the earth. It was mentioned also that a vast quantity of black ants had descended on the streets of Rouen, and at Havre, in the Rue St. Julien, the Grand Quai, and other localities. It is presumed, as the cloud which passed over Windsor came from a southwesterly direction, that it is a portion of that extraordinary shower which fell at the above places.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATE.—Robert J. Butler, who dates from Alton Tower, and who describes himself as the agent of the devisees of the late Bertran Arthur, Earl of Shrewsbury, has issued a notice to the tenants on the Shrewsbury estate not to pay any rent to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, or to any one on his behalf, until the final result of the action of ejectment now pending between the earl and the devisees of the late earl with regard to Alton Towers. On the other hand, a Mr. Nicholson has designated himself "receiver" for the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and claims the rents.

GENEROSITY.—On the occasion of a trip from Birmingham, a lady dropped her purse on the platform at Bristol. It was picked up by a constable, who, on examining it, found it contained about £70. On looking for the owner, he discovered the lady, naturally enough in a high state of excitement; and her giving a correct account of the contents of the purse, he restored it to her. The lady put it into her pocket, and coolly informed the policeman that she hadn't anything less than a half-crown, or she would have given him something as a reward for his honesty.

COLLIERY STRIKE.—Some uneasiness has been felt in the neighborhood of Oldbury in consequence of the proceedings of a number of turn-outs, who have been parading the country in bands of from 20 to 200, demanding money, and holding out threats of violence if refused. The Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire therefore convened a meeting of the magistrates of the district, at which certain measures were adopted, and an extra body of police has been drafted to the district, others being kept in readiness to render aid at half an hour's notice.

MADE MAD BY RELIGION.—The housekeeper to Mr. Thorley, of Spring gardens, Gainsboro', has gone deranged, through, it is said, religious excitement. She was connected with the Primitive, and it is supposed that the Revival services recently held, at which the feelings were wrought up to the highest possible pitch of enthusiasm, have been too much for her. She precipitated herself, at midnight, from one of the bedroom windows, injuring herself considerably. She has since been handed over to the care of her father.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—An agreement has been concluded between the Treasury and the Red Sea Telegraph Company for the establishment of a telegraph line from Alexandria to Aden down the Red Sea and thence to Kurachee, following the line of South Arabia. The cost is not to exceed £800,000. The guarantee for 4-1-2 per cent. A contract for submarine

cables has been entered into with Messrs. Newall, on such terms as will leave a surplus of £300,000.

FRANCE.

The *Univers* protests against the pacific interpretation given by some of the Paris papers to the Cherbourg works. It says: "A great nation should always boldly avow its acts, and never permit them to be misrepresented. Let us proclaim aloud that Cherbourg has been created by a hostile feeling towards England, and that otherwise its creation would have been unnecessary. The position of Cherbourg is so significant that, as an English journal has admitted, it forces Great Britain to keep a squadron always prepared for action. In the event of war in the Mediterranean, Cherbourg would weaken England, for it would be necessary for her to watch that port with a fleet in order to prevent rapid steamers from throwing an army on to British soil. The French nation understands these advantages, a fact which explains the immense interest it takes in Cherbourg. Nations possess instincts which are never deceived. This port, the advanced sentinel on the way to England, which watches Portsmouth and Plymouth, proclaims to Great Britain that the French navy is resuscitated. Had this colossal work been undertaken in England all the French reviews and a considerable portion of the press would have devoted frequent articles to the subject. It would have been an excellent opportunity for vaunting the energy of the Saxon race, its invincible perseverance, and the strength of its will; but as Cherbourg is a French work little attention is paid to it. Those who still love their country and are jealous of its greatness and glory ought to be vain of Cherbourg."

That venerable martinet, Marshal De Castellan, has recently been distinguishing himself in his peculiar fashion. He placed in confinement several major-generals under his command, for having worn plain clothes. The generals in question addressed themselves personally to the Emperor, and the consequence has been the publication of an order from the Minister of War authorizing generals not on field service to wear plain clothes out of the usual hours of service.

Trade in Paris continues to improve. A good many orders have been received chiefly from Russia. There exists some difficulty in the way of the resumption of business with the States owing to the long credit required by the purchasers, which they find difficulty in obtaining. Raw material shows a rise in prices at all the principal marts. Accounts are contradictory as to the results of the harvest, but on the whole it appears that it is above the average.

A French veterinary surgeon, named Heu, has declared to have discovered, and successfully practised, a remedy for the pleuro-pneumonia, so destructive to cattle. It consists of sixty grammes (two ounces) of chlorate of potash, dissolved in a quart of water, sweetened with honey, to be given in two daily doses of half the amount.

An engineer estimates that the cost of the harbor works and breakwater at Cherbourg must have been at least between six and seven millions sterling, but he says "they appear to answer the purpose for which they were designed."

We find in the *Gazette de Lyons* the following extraordinary paragraph: "Some attempts have been made by English recruiting agents in Lyons to tamper with French soldiers, who immediately acquainted their officers with the fact."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Chiefs of Dunar, one of the most important districts of Senegal, have prayed to be placed under the protection of French authorities.

Mr. Pierce, ex-President of the United States, at present at Marseilles, is about to visit Switzerland.

The fish caught at Guernsey during the past week has been estimated at the value of £20,000.

SCOTLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two ladies, sisters of Mr. Mossman, jeweler, Princes street, Edinburgh, were returning home to Liberton, mounted on ponies, and had reached a portion of the Penicuik road, known as Straiton Brae, when they noticed an omnibus full of merry excursionists coming down the incline behind them. In order to allow the omnibus to pass, the ladies drew to one side of the road, where they remained stationary until it came up. The vehicle had just reached the spot, when the pony of one of the ladies taking fright, reared backwards with its rider, and getting crushed betwixt the trace and wheel horses of the omnibus, was thrown to the ground, and dragged for a short distance along the road by the wheel of the vehicle. The unfortunate rider was at the same time thrown violently to the ground, and appears to have fallen upon her head, and to have been in all probability killed on the spot. The deceased lady was about thirty-five years of age.

THE PAPER DUTY.—The new agitation for the repeal of the paper duty is going to be pursued with more vigor than perhaps your readers are aware. Circulars are going round for subscriptions among printers, journalists, &c., far and wide, and by next session there will be a pretty considerable stir about it; and this is not a mere fiscal movement, but will ultimately affect the whole world of journalism and literature—it will breed cheap papers, and more cheap papers—and so make itself felt on the mind and character of the generation.—*Dumfries Courier*.

A MAN DROWNED BY TWO DOGS.—Hugh M'Phail and John M'Phail, brothers, and John M'Lean, all residing at Oskmal, Mull, left Oskmal shore one forenoon recently, for the purpose of shooting seals and lifting a net they had set for that purpose the day previous. When opposite Killiemore, a squall struck the boat and capsized her. Hugh M'Phail instantly struck out for the shore, when two dogs that had been in the boat followed, and, getting upon his body, forced him beneath the surface, and he was drowned. His corpse was found on the following Friday. His brother and M'Lean clung to the boat until they were rescued by parties who put off from the shore to their assistance.

A DUCHESS'S GRAMMAR.—An Aberdeen paper says: "In walking the pleasure grounds of a noble duchess, the other day, we were struck with the grammatical accuracy of the following notice: 'All permission to walk in the grounds of — are withdrawn by the Duchess of —, &c., &c., with the noble proprietress's title in large capitals.'"

BELGIUM.

A BRUSSELS TRAGEDY.—A tragical event has occurred in Brussels. A small tradesman had married a woman better educated than himself, and six months after the marriage, on their disagreeing, she left him and sought to obtain a divorce, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. The husband, enraged at this step, menaced her with death. Meeting her in the Rue des Quatre-Vents, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired it at her. The first shot, going wide, passed through the window of a neighboring house, and barely missed a person sitting in the room; a second hit the wife in the back as she turned to run away, and she fell to the ground. Before the man could make a further use of his weapon, he was overpowered by persons who had rushed to the spot, and, in spite of a fierce resistance, he was conveyed to the police office. While he was being searched there, he found means to draw out a knife, and to stab himself in the throat. This wound, however, offers no very serious danger, and it is even thought that the wife may recover from that which she has received.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

BRUSSELS.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of fifty-three members against thirty-nine, has rejected the Government measure for the fortification of Antwerp.

At two, A. M., on the morning of the 2nd of August, the Antwerp Exchange was totally destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved. All the archives of the administrative bodies are destroyed.

ITALY.

A POET TO BE PROUD OF.—There was recently represented in one of the theatres at Florence, a tragedy of the celebrated Nicolini, and the venerable poet was amongst the audience. The performance was converted into a kind of triumphal festival or apotheosis of the author; the enthusiastic people seemed as if they could never be tired of looking at him. It should be observed that in Florence, all this has a remarkable political significance. Nicolini is a true national poet. Every page of his tragedies, especially of the "Foscari," "Proci," "Ludovico Sforza," and "Arnaldo of Brescia," breathes an ardent love of liberty and Italian independence; and his life, too, has always been in conformity with his verses; nor has the Tuscan Court ever succeeded in inducing him to accept its favors and distinctions.

PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome says: "It has been already mentioned that Prince Orsini had on several occasions tendered his resignation as Senator of Rome and head of the municipality, but that it had not been accepted. The Prince, however, not being able to agree with the Municipal Council, urged the matter so strongly that in the end he has been allowed to retire. The choice of the Pope for his successor has fallen on the Marquis Antici Mattel, who has accepted with gratitude the high favor shown to him."

NAPLES.—The King has granted their lives to the seven prisoners condemned to death in the Sapri trials. The capital punishment in the cases of Nicotera and two others is commuted for the galleys in perpetuity, that of the remaining four for twenty-five years in irons. The sentence does not mention the English and Sardinian subjects.

The large storehouses of the Roman Forum have just been purchased by the Pontifical government, in order to continue the excavations for opening to public view the Temple of Caesar, which was one of the most celebrated monuments of the Forum.

The National Guard of Turin went in a body to Soperga, on the 26th July, the anniversary of the death of Charles Albert, to deposit funeral garlands on his tomb.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—The journals record the arrival of the Queen at Gijon, on the 30th of July; her Majesty, with the King and royal children, was at Mieres, in the Asturias. These despatches add that in the Asturias the Queen was received with extraordinary enthusiasm everywhere. At Oviedo, where the Queen was to go after leaving Mieres, a triumphal arch was to be erected in loaves of bread; and, after the Queen should have passed through it, the bread was to be given to the poor. The palace in that town, in which the Queen was to stay, had been purchased by the municipality for presentation to the Prince of the Asturias.

The Queen of Spain has presented 6,000 ducats in the name of the two royal children, as an offering to the Apostle St. James of Comuna.

The Government have definitively resolved to divide Spain into five great military commands, and to confide the principal one, that of the provinces of Madrid, Valencia, and the Balearic Isles, to the Marques del Duero; but the sanction of the Cortes will be necessary for the execution of the project. All the journals complain of the rigor of the existing law on the press, and call on the Government to modify it; it was doubted, however, that the Cabinet would do so, unless authorized by the Parliament. The *Discusion* and the *Novedades* have been seized.

A correspondence from Spain mentions the death, at Malaga, of M. Poitevin, the celebrated French aeronaut.

AUSTRIA.

A NEW MODE OF DUELLING IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Brussels Independence* writes: "The duelling fever here appears to have become epidemic. Some cavalry officers have met in this way during the last few days; but what do you think of the following? Two young men of Lamberg wished to fight, but, in order to escape the disagreeable consequences which the death of one entails upon the other, they resolved to draw lots as to which of the two should kill himself. He whom fate favored was to quit the city, recalling in a letter to his adversary the terms of their agreement; and actually the unhappy young man, obedient to the exigencies of mistaken honor, did not fail to blow out his brains on the day and the hour fixed."

VIENNA.—Advices announce the report of a concentration of an Austrian *corps d'armees* of 30,000 to 33,000 men of all arms in South Hungary, on the points nearest the Turkish, Bosnian, and Servian frontiers. According to the rumor, this army is to be provided with provisions for one year, and with everything requisite for it to take the field immediately, should circumstances render it necessary.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.—The following accounts of the harvest on the European continent have been received. The wheat harvest is nearly terminated in France. Generally speaking, it will not be of such good quality as that of 1857, and will weigh on an average four or five kilogrammes less per hectolitre. The harvest of 1858 will consequently be less than the preceding, but it must not be forgotten that that of 1857 was above the average. From Sweden it is reported that the accounts from the Governors of Provinces say the crops show a very middling prospect. The export of corn from the north of Europe will, therefore, be very limited this year. Prices are moving up in all the markets in Sweden. The crops in the grand duchy of Finland are all favorably spoken of, and an imperial ukase has extended the time during which corn may be imported free of duty into that country. The latest accounts from Odessa say that some damage has been done by rain to the crops in Poland and Bessarabia. In Spain the harvest of Castile is much better than had been hoped for. The favorable prospects of abundant vintage which existed a few weeks back in Sicily have been completely destroyed by tremendous winds.

THE HAGUE.—According to recent intelligence the King of Holland has expressed his determination to abdicate. The Prince of Orange will be eighteen years of age on the 4th of September. It is even said that King William III., who is at present at Wiesbaden, will not return to Holland. The motives of his determination are unknown; but it is remembered that at the death of his father, the present king, who was then in England, refused at first to ascend the throne, and did not return to Holland until after having hesitated some time.

The Queen of Greece, as Regent of the kingdom, has just issued an ordinance which invites architects of all countries to send in plans for a museum of antiquities at Athens, for the establishment of which a Greek merchant, named Bernardaki, some time ago left a legacy. The architect whose plan may be adopted will be entitled, if he desires it, to superintend the construction of the edifice. Plans are to be addressed to the Greek government within a year.

M. Friedlander, a well-known bookseller of Berlin, has, after ten years' careful experiment, succeeded in discovering a method for the reprinting of old books and manuscripts. The print of the original is, in the course of process, transferred to a stone, from which the copies are multiplied after the manner of lithography. The great point of the discovery, however, is that the original, by this manipulation, is neither destroyed nor even injured.

Dean Swift launched the following sarcastic epigram against some of his sarcastic critics:

"On me, when dunces are satiric,
I take it for a panegyric;
Hated by fools, and fools to hate,
Be that my motto and my fate."

Accounts from Posen in the German journals state that the revolutionary committee of London has recently distributed in Poland copies of a manifesto exciting the Poles to rebellion. A copy has been seized by the authorities of Posen.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about tea being "a slow-poison," the Chinese assert that the man who drinks tea in sufficient quantities may live to a hundred years. The Celestials take it very hot.

The ancient town of St. Ubes has petitioned the King of Portugal to be dignified with the title of city—a prayer which his Majesty has granted.

HOME MISCELLANY.

DRAINING THE BORDERS OF LAKE ERIE.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* proposes to drain the borders of Lake Erie by deepening its outlet below Buffalo about six feet, for the purpose of improving the productivity of land in the vicinity of the lake. He says: "The benefit derived from it would be incalculable. Many millions of acres would be laid dry and be immensely productive that are now worthless. Any man who has seen those rivers discharging into Lake Erie, running, or rather standing full to the top of their banks in the month of June—the very best of land for many miles gorged with water so as to raise nothing but sour grass or aquatic plants—must be convinced that of all the enterprises of the present day for the improvement of agriculture this would be the greatest, and of most benefit not only to the Western States and part of Canada, but it would be felt throughout a large part of the civilized world. The improvement in the health of the inhabitants would be invaluable of itself. A great part of the city of Buffalo is occasionally flooded, which would not be the case if the river was deepened at and below Buffalo, and a great quantity of very valuable land in and near the city would be reclaimed and made productive that is now the cause of sickness."

FOSSIL TREES IN A COAL MINE.—The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) *Record* says: "On Wednesday last we saw one of the greatest natural curiosities of the coal field, while attending some ladies on a visit to the Baltimore coal mines, near the borough. It will be remembered that ten or twelve acres of the mine which had been worked fell in a year or two ago, crushing the pillars left for support, and filling that portion with rock and slate from the roof. Through these masses of rock the superintendent of the mines, Mr. Frederick Landmesser, had explored and discovered the remains of a forest of trees which had been embedded in the slate rock above the large vein, fragments of which, by the fall, had been detached, and now lie in confusion—stumps, roots, limbs, and impressions of bark in the mine. Among the curiosities are two huge stumps as perfect as if just drawn from the earth by a stump machine, the roots cut off where they had entered the ground, and the surface looking as if the bark had been taken off while the sap was running. In the rock above can be traced the ends of the logs from which the stumps have fallen, and in one place the body of the tree protrudes, the surface presenting the impression of bark."

DO ANIMALS REASON?—One pleasant day last summer, says a correspondent of the *Boston Post*, a small party embarked in a wherry to visit Russ's Island. In the boat was a Newfoundland dog. As soon as we had disembarked, the dog observed at a short distance about a dozen cows and an old lame horse feeding, and accordingly rushed towards them barking at the top of his voice. This attack first startled the cows, and they began to retreat with considerable speed. The horse was selected as the main object of his assault, and limped away as well as he could. The cows huddled together in a group, and passed around among each other for a few minutes, apparently consulting on what was best to be done. Finally they came forward in a body, covered the retreat of the old horse, and took the van themselves. They then moved deliberately together in a line, with heads towards the ground and horns presented to the dog, and drove him back defeated. At every succeeding rally on his part, they continued to repulse him until he abandoned his attacks, and then retired to a grassy spot to graze as before. These cows actually protected their lame associate from the assaults of the noisy invader.

GREAT SWIMMING MATCH.—The Madison (Wisconsin) papers contain long statements of a swimming match which came off at that place for a silver goblet. There were five competitors for the prize, the one who remained in the water swimming the greatest length of time being the winner. The following is the result of the match: P. Dilz, 45 minutes; E. Diedeck, 1 hour and 12 minutes; C. Rees, 2 hours and 9 minutes; R. Livesey, 4 hours and 24 minutes; F. B. Hutching, 5 hours and 37 minutes; L. Holtz, 5 hours and 37 minutes; and N. Fredericksen, 5 hours and 37 minutes. The last three, at the urgent solicitation of their friends, agreed to come out and draw lots for the cup, as none of them manifested any inclination to give up, and it was evident that their determination to win would lead each to exert himself to an injurious extent. They consequently all agreed to come out together, after being in the water five hours and thirty-seven minutes swimming constantly without the privilege of floating or swimming upon their backs. The prize fell to F. B. Hutching.

INDIANS CHASTISING A WHITE MAN FOR BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WOMAN.—The Hudson (Wis.) *North Star* states that one Hamilton, who lives by the side of Willow River, had shamefully and brutally abused his sister, who is partially insane, whereupon a party of Chippewas, who were encamped in the vicinity, repaired to Hamilton's house some time during the evening, and found him in altercation with his wife, threatening to whip her, &c., which further incited them to the deed of summary justice. Four of their number were stationed at the door, while the others made a noise which caused Hamilton speedily to appear minus his outer habiliments. The Chippewas then treated him to a ride upon a rail, after which they divested him of his hair and whiskers.

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.—Mr. Thomas Smith, who resides in the vicinity of Richmond, has a small field of cotton which is considered a curiosity by all who have seen it. It differs but little in appearance from the ordinary kind, except in color, which is crimson. Not only is the stalk of this gorgeous hue, but the leaves also, the vividness of color, fading, however, as it approaches the margin of the leaf, into a purplish green. This is not the effect of disease or of an extraneous circumstance connected with its culture, but a peculiarity in the plant itself, every stalk possessing the same rich and healthful glow, and as thrifty as any cotton in the country. Where the seed originally came from we have not as yet ascertained. The prospect of a healthy yield is equal to that of any other species, and the weed is of a vigorous growth. If this cotton turns out as well as at present appearances indicate, it will be a valuable acquisition to this branch of agricultural industry. —*Richmond (Va.) Reporter.*

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—The *Spartanburg Express* says: "We were shown, on Monday last, the barrel, lock, flint, thimbles, &c., of a gun recently ploughed up by Mr. White on the battle ground near Cedar Springs, in this District. It has plainly visible on the barrel and lock, the British Crown, and we have no doubt did service in the fierce struggle for liberty, which occurred near or upon the spot where it so long lay unobserved. The stock had entirely rotted off, but the flint was still in the lock, and all the irons in a good state of preservation; so much so that Mr. White has given it over to a gunsmith to have it stocked and fitted up for use. Who knows but after its Rip Van Winkle sleep in the 'land of the free,' it may yet do service against British aggression, notwithstanding the mark of loyalty impressed upon it."

DEATH OF AN OLD INDIAN FIGHTER.—Jacob Byerly, who died at the age of 99, in Westmoreland County, Pa., was at one time a resident of the only cabin between Fort Pitt and Ligonier. In the Revolution he was active and his scouting expedition extended throughout Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and into Ohio. He went with a party to bury twenty-one settlers who had been killed at Wheeling, went to the relief of Fort Lawrence and Wallace's station; was on a scout to Punxsutawney, and joined in pursuit of the party who killed the Willards; was on the expedition against the Tuscororas in Ohio, and served under Gen. Broadhead in the destruction of the towns of the Complanter Indians. In this expedition, while following a trail, in company with Jacob Smith and another scout, he killed an Indian chief in a hand to hand conflict.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—M. Harvey Cooper, of Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J., going into one of his fields where there is a small pond, lately saw a crow fluttering in the water. On going nearer to discover the cause of the fluttering, he saw that the crow's leg was fast as he thought in a piece of stump, but on getting a stick and prying up the leg of the crow, what was Mr. C's surprise to find that instead of a piece of a stump which held the crow's leg it was a snapping turtle's head. Mr. C. secured both bird and turtle, and found the latter weighed some fifteen pounds. How the crow got caught is a mystery, though perhaps waded in the water and got snapped up by the turtle. However it happened, it is a curious affair, and one which does not occur very often. —*Trenton True American.*

SHOE BUSINESS IN ORANGE.—A correspondent of the *New York Shoe and Leather Reporter* states that there is in Orange, N. J., four manufacturing of boots and shoes, employing from about three to four hundred hands, and doing an aggregate and safe business of from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year. The work turned out is first class, and is equal, if not superior, to that of any other part of the United States. One establishment, Messrs. M. B. Canfield & Son, has received several medals from the American Institute. The principal portion of the goods is for the Southern markets. Very little, if any, peg work is made. Business is rapidly reviving, and on the whole, everything appears to be in a promising condition. Manufacturers are in good spirits, anticipating a respectable trade.

DEERTERS.—The *Calais (Me.) Advertiser* states that three soldiers got on board the steamer *Eastern City* while lying in St. John, and were not discovered by the Captain till some time on her way to Eastport. When the Captain arrived at Eastport, he had them handcuffed and placed in charge of Capt. Herring, of the *Nequasset*, with orders to deliver them up to the authorities of St. Andrew's. The citizens of Eastport hearing of it went on board the *Nequasset*, broke open the door of the cabin, took them out, took off their handcuffs, and set them at liberty, although forbidden to do so by the Captain and Mate. There was quite an excitement in the good town of Eastport for a short time.

MEETING OF AMERICAN WINE GROWERS.—A meeting of this association was held at the Latonia Springs, near Cincinnati, on the 5th August, when Dr. Mosher stated that Cincinnati was really the headquarters for pure wines of American growth, for which he hoped soon to see her as famous as for pork and whiskey. The members present then proceeded to taste and pronounce upon several samples, the figures 100 denoting highest excellence, and several came close upon these numbers, while one of the vintage of 1857 was considered the most glorious they ever drank being ranked as high as 103, another was ranked 102.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—A letter from Old Point, Virginia, says: "Ex-President Tyler, having purchased a farm only two miles from the hotel, spends most of his time here in social communication with the guests, all of whom express for him the highest consideration. The old gentleman eschews politics, and devotes his attention to agriculture, not scientifically, but according to the old Virginia principles of making all you can this year and letting the next take of itself. John Tyler is now in his 69th year, but looks as young as when he occupied the Presidential chair, and is quite as jocular and full of fun."

THE TOBACCO CROP OF LAST YEAR.—The *Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer* has the following statement: "The quantity of tobacco made last year in Virginia and North Carolina, judging from the inspections up to the first of this month, will fully equal the most sanguine expectations. Although the season for delivering is so far advanced, the receipts in this city and Richmond are still heavy. The aggregate inspections in the State on the 1st October will in all probability reach, or very nearly reach, 70,000 hhds.; at all events, the excess over last year will be fully 10,000 hhds."

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—The daily *Wisconsin* of the 17th August says that a man, named Wm. Wells, hailing from Chicago, jumped from the garret window of the Menomonee House, Milwaukee, in a fit of drunkenness. The fellow was bruised badly, but not a bone in his body was broken. He arrived from Chicago on Sunday, and said he had some \$60 or \$70 sewed up in his coat, which he had lost either on the way or in Chicago. He was so drunk he couldn't tell.

CHEAP.—A letter from Burlington, Iowa, predicts that grain, corn, beef, and all provisions will be very cheap this Fall. The writer says: "Lots of beef will go from this section, and more especially from Illinois, eastward. The over-labored ox is being treacherously entertained by the owner with corn nubbins and tender prairie grass to fit him for an early trip to New York."

OUR FISHERIES.—The *Provincetown Banner* regrets to hear that the prospect for our Grand Bank fishermen this season does not look as cheering as usual. Parties from Newfoundland report the fishermen as doing next to nothing; still, the fall fishing may make up for the present lack. The probability now is that the catch of both cod and mackerel will be very small.

LADIES AND LAGER BEER.—Six hundred and seventy ladies of Detroit have petitioned the Common Council to take measures for the abolition of concert and lager beer saloons. The special object of this decided move on the part of the ladies is to withhold from young men the temptations consequent upon the universal prevalence of these institutions and the peculiar manner in which they are carried on.

POISONED BY FRICTION MATCHES.—A daughter of Prescott and Helen M. Colby, of Bradford, N. H., two years old, died recently, after an illness of three or four days, occasioned by swallowing phosphorus from matches.

VERMONT SHEEP TO BUENOS AYRES.—George Campbell of Westminster, Vt., has just shipped twenty merino bucks to Buenos Ayres, and in a few years we shall be importing the wool of the progeny.

NEW MULTIPLICATION.—Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty, too.

On the 12th of June the foreign children of Honolulu formed a procession, and proceeded in a body to the residence of the King of the Sandwich Islands, and presented the infant prince with a beautiful little carriage worth \$600. Master Everett, four years old, made a speech to the king: "Sire—You would scarce expect one of my age to speak to a king; but I have come with the foreign children of Honolulu to see your little boy the Prince of Hawaii. We desire to present him this little carriage as a mark of respect." His Majesty replied nearly as follows: "I thank you, Master Everett, and your little companions for the present you have made to my infant boy. I appreciate it as another expression of sympathy so generally manifested in the foreign community in his behalf. You have but followed your parents' example, and I feel highly honored that both should have so kindly remembered my boy."

A few weeks since, says the *New Orleans Crescent*, we mentioned as a singular circumstance the marriage of a German widow in the 3d district to her fifth husband—not one of the previous four having outlived his wedding year. Well, a few days since this fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday was buried. This singular and most remarkable fatality among the husbands of one lady would create doubtful talk among that lady's acquaintances, were she not well known and respected, and the causes of death of her different husbands well known to their friends. As it is, it is one of the most curious instances of fatality we ever heard of.

"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slights, but my old shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to admiration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them, but it is nothing to me."

The editor of the *Buffalo Express* recently had his fortune told by a Gipsy hag in a check apron, who informed him that he was the father of eight children and a great rascal. He adds, "our past life was correctly set before us."

A man named Lewis Carr, who robbed Capt. John Wakelee, of Roxbury, a short time since, of \$158, has been arrested in New Milford. He belonged in New Hartford, and was on his way home, when two men happened to pass him on the highway. The whip dropped out of their wagon; and stopping, one of them got out to pick it up. The rascal thinking he was pursued, and that the man was after him, threw the money away and ran into the woods. Seeing his actions, they suspected something was wrong, and gave chase. After they overtook him, he was so much frightened that he confessed the whole transaction. The money was all recovered.

A miserable creature, named Barns, is to have a public execution at Wheeling in September next. The place for the show is on a high knoll, adjoining the city, where he murdered the frail woman, and where his victim was buried. The *Times*, of that city, says the site is so elevated that fully one hundred thousand spectators can be accommodated with a good view of the entertainment. All the world and his wife are invited to be on hand and enjoy the rare repast.

An exchange says "the Great Falls Paper Company in Gardiner have been using a lot of rags that came from Egypt, a large portion of which are the cerements of mummies, now dragged to light and ground into Yankee newspapers. They contain about 40 per cent. of dust, the particles of the decayed subjects of Pharaoh." It will no longer do to talk of Egyptian darkness, when even her tombs and their mouldy contents are being made to contribute to the enlightenment of the world.

The yellow fever is very severe in all parts of the island of Cuba the present season. In thirty years the island has not been so generally affected. There is not a port throughout its whole extent that is entirely free. At Matanzas, the sickness is particularly rife, the American shipping suffering severely. Since June 14th, five American captains have died there, besides a considerable number of mates and seamen.

James A. Van Vorst, aged 92 years, and Matthias Barhydt, aged 82 years, live in Glenville, Schenectady County. About a week ago, Barhydt had some hay to get in, and could get no one to assist him. Van Vorst hearing of this volunteered his services, saying, "I am boy enough," and the two together took in seven loads of hay in the afternoon.

An Ohio editor recently attempted to describe the powerful effects of warm weather, and here is one instance: "A small negro boy injudiciously leaned up against the sunny side of the house yesterday, and fell asleep. In a few minutes he began to soften, and in three quarters of an hour he run all over the yard."

Young ladies should not write poetical love-letters. It is dangerous. Such a one was written to a Kentucky beau, a few weeks ago, which so affected him that he stole a horse to go and see the fair poetess, and got into jail there.

The joint commission to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas will commence work as soon as the former shall be informed that the latter is ready to start, which will probably not be for several weeks.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 17th July, that Mrs. Harrison, widow of President Harrison, was very ill at the residence of her son, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, about twenty miles from Cincinnati.

The eighty-first anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated at Bennington, Vt. The battle of Bennington was fought on the 16th day of August, 1777, and was the first check given to the march of Gen. Burgoyne.

The stock of pork at New Orleans on the 1st August was 17,437 barrels, against 24,031 barrels on the 1st of July, 12,634 barrels same time last year, 11,669 barrels in 1856, and 19,426 in 1855.

A fellow is in jail at Ebersburg, Pa., for horse stealing. He borrowed the animal, rode it some distance and then tried to sell it. Failing to do so, he deliberately shot it dead.

A sailing vessel is about being "put up" in St. John, N. B., for Vancouver's Island. It is expected she will have a large number of passengers for the new El Dorado.

The Charitable Irish Society of Halifax passed a resolution to go into mourning for one month, out of respect to the memory of the late Archbishop Walsh.

A survey for a railroad between St. Peter and Rochester, Minn., is contemplated by way of Cleveland, a town containing a population of some 400, in Le Sueur County.

The Chilean Government contemplate raising a loan equal to about \$7,500,000 for the construction of the railways from Valparaiso to Santiago, and hence to Talca.

The Chicago people are already beginning to consider the problem of providing for the unemployed poor during the coming winter.

Fifteen millions dollars are supposed to be spent annually by the people of the Union for newspapers.

The skeleton head, tusks, &c., of an elephant were lately discovered by some men ditching at the Bay de Verte marsh, in New Brunswick.

The Memphis *Avantache* pronounces the Bank of West Tennessee a "Wild Cat" concern.

Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to keep your temper.

Stale sausages are said to produce precisely the same effects on the system as mineral poison.

NEW YORK TABLET.

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* All advertisements for insertion in the TABLET should be sent in before Saturday of each week.

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 GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

We offer the following inducements to persons wishing to subscribe:

To any person remitting \$2 50 in advance, we will send a splendid Steel Engraving of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, same size as the TABLET, and convenient either for framing or binding with the volume.

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* All Letters and Communications should be addressed, "NEW YORK TABLET," 164 William st., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. F., C. W.—One Dollar is sufficient payment for the advertisement. We have placed the other Dollar to your credit.

S. F., Philadelphia.—Your communication is inadmissible. Party feuds have no interest for us, and we have very little sympathy with disappointed office-seekers.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1858.

A new story will be commenced in the TABLET of the 18th September, entitled:

IDLENESS;

OR,

THE DOUBLE LESSON.

It is translated from the French of Madame NOILLET, author of the *Orphan of Moscow*, and will be rendered into English by Mrs. J. SADLIER.

Agents and newsdealers should send in their orders immediately, so as to enable us to fill their orders.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

AN editorial article in a late number of the TABLET, on the progress of the Church in the State of New York, has put a Know-Nothing cotemporary in the capital of our State, into great fear and trembling. It considers the facts startling, and declares that the quiet but glorious onward march of the Church is worthy the serious consideration of American citizens. The Albany paper is right; the progress of the Church is worthy the consideration of American citizens, and it has no doubt been the subject of heartfelt thanks and serious reflection on the part of millions of them whom it counts within its fold. We suppose, however, our cotemporary meant to write Native American, in the Know-Nothing sense of the word.

It is no wonder that our cotemporary should be dismayed to see that, notwithstanding all its violent efforts and those of its cotemporaries, to let loose the dogs of fanaticism on that Church—notwithstanding that incendiary Bigotry, hounded on by them, has plied the torch and made God's temple a heap of blazing ruins—notwithstanding the cruelties and indignities perpetrated on its ministers by brutal mobs, who are the fit instruments of such publicists as our cotemporary—notwithstanding the individual proscription of those professing that

faith, the shameless calumnies, the patent falsehoods, the base forgeries, of which their Church has been the object—that Church has still gone onward, silently and unperturbedly, but increasing each returning year in miraculous proportion. Dare we hope that the fact will show the enemies of the Catholic faith the futility of their efforts, their abuse, their falsifications, to check the progress of a Church against which the Lord has declared that the gates of hell shall not prevail, and with which he has promised to be until the end of the world?

The Albany paper gives us a rehash of all the stereotyped abuse of Catholicity. We cannot waste our time and space in controverting accusations, the absurdity of which has been so often shown, not only by the Catholic writers and the Catholic press of this country, but by the most enlightened and influential secular journals, and by all respectable Protestant writers. Is the originality of the Albany publicist at so low an ebb that he cannot draw on it for some new falsehoods? If he can do no better in the cause of Dark Lanternism than his tirade of the 26th August, the proprietors of the N. Y. *Daily Times*, who purchased the Albany paper we allude to, last winter, should recall him to his former subordinate position in the New York establishment, and send some more original calumniator to take his place. He has evidently written himself out.

Our cotemporary looking on the outrages committed at the polls during the past few years, states it to be the opinion of many that popular franchise is "almost" an evil. We have no doubt that he himself is among the "many" for whom he speaks. We are not surprised at such an opinion coming from a party whose first apostle was the only traitor that blackens the glorious picture of the struggle for American independence. What a pity it is that the Albany paper is not of sufficient influence to admit of its being sold to the advocacy of English institutions for the promise of being a fifth-rate transatlantic official organ, as Benedict Arnold sold himself for a Colonelcy in the British army, and a paltry sum in British bank notes. The Albany paper has been devoting its columns lately to a justification of the traitor; is this a coming event throwing its shadow before it?

But who are those that have beset the polls and stabbed and shot peaceful citizens going there to record their votes according to their constitutional rights? Who are those that have maimed and murdered unfending citizens with impunity in the city of New Orleans for some years past? Who have given a pretext for the late movement in the Crescent City? Who are the "Thugs"? Who caused an election day in Louisville to be marked in the popular calendar as Bloody Monday? Who are the "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore? Against whom were the Federal forces obliged to be called out at a late election in Washington? It would really seem as if the faction of the Albany paper had taken upon themselves to prove the correctness of the alleged growing prejudice against universal suffrage, and thereby accomplish the work commenced by the founder of their order, the traitor of 1780.

We assert, and defy contradiction, that the Catholics of the United States are the most peaceable, orderly and patriotic mass of citizens within the limits of the Republic. The ceremony of two Sundays ago, at which a hundred and fifty thousand of them assisted, their conduct on that imposing occasion, when they met in all the quietude and modesty of conscious strength, has dragged forth from the very worst enemies of our religion the avowal that the order and decorum which characterized their bearing on that memorable day, made them a glorious example to be admired and followed by all future gatherings in this country. Never have they been tempted by the demolition of their churches, or attacks upon their persons, to injure a stone of a Protestant church. Their priests do not turn their pulpits into political tribunes, nor do they band together in thousands to bring their combined influence as a body to bear upon the councils of the nation.

And as the Catholics of America and the ministers of their holy religion have acted, so will they continue to act, and, God aiding, their progress will be, as it has been, solemn and silent, but ever onward. While they will fearlessly use the weapons given them by the law to defend their rights, they will not interfere with those of others, for persecution was never a doctrine of their Church. They care not for the calumnies of the few phantom sheets that seek to cover the dead body of the Know-Nothing faction; they know that their religion will bless the earth long after history shall have forgotten that faction by whose grave stand the two Know-Nothing Niobes, the N. Y. *Express* and our Albany cotemporary, and whose cradle was watched over by BENEDICT ARNOLD.

A WIFE-BEATING PARSON.

A CASE has been tried some few weeks ago in England, the evidence in which brought to light the inhuman conduct of a clergyman of the English church towards the unhappy lady who has the misfortune to be his wife. It is a tale of daily persecution, violence and abandonment. The perpetrator of these cowardly and continued outrages on a defenceless woman whom he had promised before God to love and cherish, is no plebeian. He belongs to an aristocratic family, being the nephew of a noble lord whose friendly care gifted him with a fine fat living. His violence to his suffering wife went so far as blows and kicks given her at a moment when not one life alone was endangered by such brutal treatment, and was exercised with the design of compelling her to assign to him property which had been given her by her father. Frightened by threats of an appeal to his ecclesiastical superiors, he twice sued for pardon and was twice forgiven by the meek and suffering wife. He subsequently insisted on a separation, and his living having been disposed of for his benefit, he pocketed the proceeds, went off to the Continent, and his wife never received a penny from him. The suit was commenced against him by a friend to recover the amount of his wife's support during his absence.

Confiding in the Protestant prejudice of an English jury he had the effrontery to assign as a defence of his atrocious conduct to his wife, that that lady, shortly after their marriage, had become a convert to the Catholic faith! The jury, however, had the manliness to scout such a defence, and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Had the "reverend" wretch been in this country his defence would have been a strong one with certain classes, and the Arnoldite press in this and other cities would have delighted to laud him to the skies and dub him "Defender of the Faith."

PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE IN SWEDEN.

—An association established in Paris and composed of persons belonging to the various sects of Protestantism has, we perceive, remonstrated by petition, with the King of Sweden on the late barbarous sentence by which six helpless women were driven from their homes and their country, for having embraced the Catholic faith and resisted for years all the efforts made, at first by persuasion and afterwards by persecution, to induce them to deny the faith they had received, and return to the errors of Protestantism, as by law established in enlightened and Mormon-producing Sweden. The American secular, and anti-Catholic press which had such a vast amount of sympathy for the English political agents, disguised as "soupers" and known as the Madiai family, is dumb with regard to the intolerance of Protestantism in the Scandinavian peninsula. Certain journals in this city which are sure to take up the most unfounded calumnies on Catholics and Catholicity have preserved the most discreet silence. What a cry they would set up if instead of six Catholic women in Sweden, the victims had been a half dozen infidel revolutionary agents in Naples! This is what they call justice and liberality.

GOING TOO FAR.

WHEN our citizens take up anything, they generally go into it with their whole heart and soul. There are always to be found among us, however, a foolish few who always carry it too far. This is the inevitable fate of all excitements, and that of the Atlantic Cable is an additional proof of the fact.

There are some weak-headed and short-sighted individuals in this city in whose eyes the only merit of the Cable is—not to have brought England nearer to her colonies, as the London *Times* said—but to have reunited Great Britain and the United States, to have "half undone the Declaration of Independence." So solicitous are they about the preservation of the newly effected union, that they will not listen to anything which might throw the slightest cloud upon it.

The evening on which the sailors of the *Niagara* were regaled at a public garden in the western part of the city, one of the speakers, thinking that an American audience would be proud to honor the memory of their revolutionary sires, alluded to the struggle by which the nation was enfranchised. The displeasure of his hearers was evidenced so strongly that he was obliged to desist for fear of further hurting their feelings, and perhaps pushing them to extreme measures in his regard.

Now this we must say is going rather too far. To proscribe the glorious topics of the Revolution, its heroes and sages, on American ground, no matter on what occasion, is a proceeding which cannot fail to excite astonishment of a not very agreeable kind, no matter how insignificant may be the gathering by which the Declaration of Independence was banned. It is humiliating to know that such an assembly of nincompoops should be found in our city.

When the day comes, if ever it should come, that American citizens shall be too "genteel," or too flunkeyized to speak of their forefathers of the Revolution, for fear of offending the susceptibilities of their trans-Atlantic cousin, we shall say that the disciples of Arnold have done their work. We would have every honor done to the energy and enterprize of those who have brought the Atlantic Telegraph enterprize to a successful issue; we have been among the first to record our admiration and give our meed of praise, but we do not forget that there is a higher achievement than annihilating space, and that is, giving liberty to a people. It is not that we honor Morse or Everett or Field less, but that we honor WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON infinitely more.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH WORKS.—The obstacles to the working of the Telegraph are being daily surmounted. We know now at night before going to bed what has passed in London in the morning. The first regular despatch transmitted to the Associated Press during the past week brought us the news of the peace with China. There is no doubt now that the electricians will succeed in perfecting their instruments, and we may hope that despatches will before long be sent and received in a very limited space of time. Even the result already obtained is so stupendous that it carries away the soberest among us. When one takes up the third edition of a morning paper and reads the news from London of the same date as his paper, it seems more like a dream than like positive and unmistakable reality. If Scheherazade of Arabian Nights' celebrity were to have related the story of this new wonder of the world to the Sultan we are certain he would have had her head cut off immediately.

THE CELESTIALS BROUGHT TO TERMS.—The first regular despatch by the Atlantic Telegraph brought us the news of a peace between China and England and France. The latter two Powers are to have all they demand, to be indemnified for the expenses of the war, to have representatives at the court of Peking, and the number of ports open to "barbarians" is to be increased to nine.

CHERBOURG, C'EST LA PAIX!

If Louis Napoleon be not a really great man he acts very like one. His conduct during the Cherbourg fetes will amply prove this, to any one who is not an universal, democratic and social republican of the most crimson hue. We have seen with what masterly tact he calmed the susceptibilities of his English guests, without stooping from his high position and while rendering due honor to the great traditions of which he is now the actual expression.

Standing at the base of the statue raised to the great Captain of his name who gave him a lineage, he declared it to be his mission to effect by peace what the victor of Austerlitz desired to encompass by war. He pointed out the cannons of Cherbourg as so many guarantees of peace, and enunciated the principle, which we have more than once pointed out as the main-spring of his movements, that, he prepared for war to be sure of peace. So our burly cousin of Britain may sleep easily for the present, at least, and when he wakes in the morning, rub his hands and pronounce with as little of a Britannic accent as possible the consoling words: *Cherbourg, c'est la paix.*

CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.—The *Express* alleges, as an excuse for certain literary curiosities of which its columns are, to use a homely simile, as full as a pudding is of plums, that it has to issue a very few hundred papers every day instead of once a week. The *Express* is printed, according to its own account, for a "hungry public," and, we believe it, for the public that swallows the *Express* must be a very hungry public indeed. We wonder if it is ever satisfied.

As to the *Express*-ive phrase in which it chronicles digestion as one of the chief amusements at a late banquet, it acknowledges the corn. It also seems highly flattered at the idea that we occasionally run a hasty eye over its extraordinary columns; but it seems to forget that our profession unfortunately obliges us to read bad newspapers as well as good ones. Now the *Express*, which we take the liberty of classing in the former category, is obliged to read papers belonging to the latter, and seems to pay particular attention to the *TABLET*, reading, not only the editorial columns, but the business notices and advertisements, particularly if they contain anything of a musical nature, the "organ" being the *Express*'s favorite instrument. This organic weakness of the *Express* is explained by the disorganized state of its supporters. Does not the *Express* wish it were the "organ" of something or somebody that it might not waste its hurdy-gurdy sweetness on the desert air?

The *Express* is particularly solicitous about our digestive faculties, its own being never troubled with any very great amount of work to perform, as the absence of everything solid in all departments of the *Express* is a matter of history.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Friday, the 20th ult., Feast of St. Bernard, the interesting ceremony of the reception of two postulants took place in the Convent Chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, Providence, R. I., and on the 24th, Feast of St. Bartholomew, two others were also admitted to the Holy Habit and Veil of the Order. The names of the young ladies are Miss Eliza Kavanagh, in religion, Sister Mary De Pazzi; Miss Sarah McMahon, Sister Mary Philomena; Miss Elizabeth Slattery, Sister Mary Francis; Miss Anne Foyle, Sister Mary Agatha. The Right Rev. Dr. McFarland, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by Rev. J. O'Neill, performed the ceremony, and gave most beautiful and instructive exhortations on both occasions.

A GOOD TIME TO FORM CLUBS.—A new and most interesting story will be commenced in our paper of the 18th September. The literary reputation of both the author and translator is more than a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. Persons about to get up Clubs should lose no time in forming them.

A MODEL TEACHER.—We find the following card copied in the Buffalo Catholic *Sentinel* from the Reporter of Drummondville, C. W.:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas, it has been privately insinuated, and publicly declared, that the undersigned is a member of the Catholic Creed. This is to certify in a solemn and public manner that he is, and professes to be, a member of the Protestant faith, according to the doctrines of the English Episcopal Church. (Signed)

JOHN F. MORRIS.
Teacher, Clifton, C. W.

Clifton, July 12th, 1858.

We have in our portfolio a letter dated Fort Erie Common School, C. W., 15th Feb., 1858, to the N. Y. *TABLET*, from which we make the following extracts:

For five years have I served this Protestant community well and faithfully; during that period I have wrung from a Protestant Board of Trustees, Protestant Superintendent, and Protestant "Rector," the most flattering testimonials; even at the last Christmas examination, lasting three successive days, the satisfaction given was universal, and now, without notice, without a single charge against my moral character, without even a whisper against my competency as a teacher—I am discharged—Why? "I am a Catholic, Sir, this is my only—my crowning offence!" "Well," I think, I here you affirm, there are fourteen other schools in your township besides the village school of Fort Erie. Why not seek employment in them, or some one of them?" They, too, know I am a Catholic. Will they engage a sterling teacher of my denomination? Are they doing it in any part of Upper Canada? Rarely. What, then, am I to do during this severe and inclement season with a family on hand to provide for? I have written to several priests known to me—no reply. I wrote to the present Editor of the *TABLET* some time ago, when a situation was at his disposal—no reply. . . . I cannot do manual labor; I never did it, and even were I able, could not now procure it. Nor need I, were I to believe what folks round here believe; if I could swallow their belief I would be well off to-day, but no. Even did I remain a "passive Catholic" all would go well, but, then, my dear Sir, the crying shame of Catholic priests, visiting me, bringing children to Buffalo to be there baptized, and of interring them at that side, call aloud for vengeance, and I am sacrificed.

The following is a postscript to the letter: P.S.—Salary here \$480 and a house and lot, rent free—teach for less in a Catholic school.

The epistle is signed

JOHN F. MORRIS, Teacher,
Fort Erie Post Office, C. W.

The above documents need no comment. We would only remark to Mr. Morris that as he has now "swallowed their belief," he must be "well off," and in a position to forward the amount of his indebtedness to this office.

FRAZER RIVER.—The last arrival from California announces that the Frazer River fever had somewhat abated. Many who had leaped before they looked had returned to California. Others, however, remained still waiting for the river to fall. There is fortunately less suffering than there has been, and provisions are no longer difficult to procure. Measures have been taken by Governor Douglas to insure the safe transportation of such amounts of gold as may be found by the miners. Gov. Douglas addressed, at Victoria, a party of American miners who had requested his opinion with regard to the new Gold Region. He said that if he could have given them advice before they set out he would have advised them not to leave their homes for a country of which so little was positively known. He, however, gave as his personal opinion that the Frazer River Region contained vast deposits of the precious metal.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.—It is worthy of remark, that while Ireland has now become, by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, the medium of electric communication between Europe and America, that communication by steam with our new continent was first effected by an Irish vessel hailing from an Irish port. The first steamer that crossed the Atlantic was the *Sirius*, which came from Cork to this city in the year 1838. The arrival of the *Sirius* was the signal for an excitement such as we now witness with regard to the laying of the cable; and Captain Roberts, the captain of the Irish steamboat, was honored and feasted as are Everett and Captain Hudson and Field to-day.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to record the sudden death on Tuesday week at his brother's residence, in this city, of the Rev. Mr. McEvoy, an esteemed pastor of Rochester, N. Y. The Rev. gentleman had come to New York for the purpose of making arrangements to complete the new church he has erected in Rochester, when he succumbed under an attack of jaundice, from which he had been some time suffering. A Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul in St. Mary's Church, Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Boyce, Rev. Mr. Traynor, of Mott street; Rev. Mr. Slevin, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Mr. Barry, of St. Joseph's; Rev. Mr. Quarters, of Yorkville; Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peter's; and a large number of clergymen from various parts of the State. The Rev. Mr. McEvoy was master of the ceremonies. The remains of the Rev. deceased were laid in Calvary Cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1858.

I now come to the Treasury Department and furnish you the following synopsis of its clerical force, and the proportion of Irish employees there.

Treasury Department proper.—Howell Cobb of Georgia, Secretary of Treasury; Philip Clayton of Georgia, Assistant-Treasurer. There are in this bureau 21 clerks and 2 messengers, with an aggregate pay of \$47,200. Not an Irish citizen here. There are 12 watchmen receiving \$600 a year each, but only one Irishman among the group.

First Comptroller's Office.—William Medill of Delaware. There are 15 clerks here and one messenger, with an aggregate pay of \$26,340. There is one Irishman here, who was appointed by General Jackson at a salary of \$1,600—viz.: H. Langtry.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. Madison Cutts. There are 15 clerks and one messenger, with an aggregate pay of \$26,240. No Irish in this group.

First Auditor.—Thomas L. Smith of Virginia, who has 21 clerks and two messengers. Their aggregate pay is \$35,340. No Irish in this group.

Second Auditor.—T. J. D. Fuller of Vermont. 20 clerks and messengers. Aggregate pay, \$34,940. No Irish in this group.

Third Auditor.—Robt. J. Atkinson. 90 clerks and 3 messengers, with an aggregate pay of \$132,440. There are three Irishmen in this office, each receiving \$1,400.

Fourth Auditor.—A. O. Dayton, New Jersey. 15 clerks and 2 messengers, whose aggregate pay is \$27,740. There is one Irishman here, pay \$1,400.

Fifth Auditor Office.—Murray McConnell of New York. 9 clerks and 1 messenger, aggregate pay \$17,240. No Irish in this party.

Sixth Auditor Office.—Wm. B. Phillips of Virginia. 114 clerks and 2 messengers, whose aggregate pay is \$166,940. 6 Irish only in this regiment of clerks, receiving \$8,200.

Register.—Finley Bigger of Ohio. 32 clerks, aggregate pay \$47,600. One Irishman here getting \$1,600.

Solicitor.—F. B. Streeter of Pennsylvania. 8 clerks and 1 messenger. Aggregate pay, \$16,440. No Irish here.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hugh J. Anderson of Maine. 11 clerks and 1 messenger. Aggregate pay, \$19,840. No Irish in this office.

RECAPITULATION.

Treasury Department proper, 21 clerks, 2 messengers, 12 watchmen,	\$54,400
1st Comptroller's Office, 15 clks, 1 messenger,	26,340
2d " " " " " "	26,240
1st Auditor's " " " " " "	35,340
2d " " " " " "	34,940
3d " " " " " "	32,440
4th " " " " " "	27,740
5th " " " " " "	17,240
6th " " " " " "	166,940
Register's " " " " " "	47,600
Solicitor's " " " " " "	16,440
Commis's of Customs 11 " 1 "	19,840
383 " 18 "	\$805,500

Here, then, are 401 employees of the government in this department receiving \$805,500. The proportion which the Irish element draws from this large sum is as follows—viz.:

Treasury proper, 1 watchman	\$ 600
1st Comptroller's Office, 1 clerk	1,600
3d Auditor's " 3 clerks	4,800
4th " " 1 clerk	1,400
6th " " 6 clerks	8,200
12 clerks & a messenger	\$16,000

Out of this enormous amount of patronage of \$805,500 in this small branch of the Treasury Department, the Irish Democracy get 11 clerks and 1 messenger worth \$16,000. Verily, the Irish are a most valuable article on the eve of an election, but valuable as we are, there is no place for us in Uncle Sam's Treasury.

Howell Cobb has the reputation of being a clever fellow—a *bonhomme*—as the French say, but, for his assistant, "Phil. Clayton," I have no praises to bestow on him. He has the reputation of being a Know-Nothing—that is, he voted for the first and last Know-Nothing Mayor of this city, in 1854, in opposition to the Democratic nominee, and consequently hitched himself on to that faction at the time. Having friends in the House, Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Stephens, of Georgia, and, perhaps, in Mr. Cobb himself too, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Clayton was the first appointment made in that department, and necessarily carried into it the odor of Know-Nothingism. It was scarcely complimentary to the Irish or the Democratic party, after the hazardous struggle of 1856 with that

cut-throat faction—the *Orangemen* of this country, to elevate the latter to place and power, before the blood was dry upon the weapons with which they drove thousands of adopted citizens from the polls in every city in the Union. Out of those 12 Irish appointments above named in the Treasury, I believe not one was made by the party in power, while it has put in the Claytons, Thompsons, Lintons, Houstons, Nourses, *et id omne genus*, open and reputed members of that faction. In fact, Sir, the administration of Mr. Buchanan has, in this case, appointed its worst enemies, while not a single Irish adopted citizen has received a favor at its hands.

In my notice of the State Department last week, it is but justice to its distinguished head—Gen. Cass—to say that so far from his having any prejudice against the Irish, I know that he has done more for them, out of the little that has been done, since he took charge of that post, than all the other members of the cabinet put together.

SIGMA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PERSONS GETTING UP CLUBS.—Clubs in all cases must be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. We will admit of no deviation from them.

WANTED.—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the *TABLET*. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Publishers,
164 William st., New York.

NOTICE.—Subscribers should be particular not to pay all who may represent themselves as Travelling Agents for the *TABLET*. There has been some one representing himself as our Agent in Massachusetts and some other Eastern States, but whose name we cannot learn. Will some one give us his name? The following are our only Travelling Agents at present:

Massachusetts.....James Doyle.
Ohio & Illinois.....John Graham.
Rhode Island & Conn.....Charles O'Neill.
New York.....D. O'Sullivan.
Michigan.....Daniel Finn.
Ohio & Indiana.....Michael Falvey.

NOW READY.—First Volume of the New York *TABLET*, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price \$2 50.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the *TABLET*.

The New York *TABLET* and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

The New York *TABLET* and *Brownson's Review* only Five Dollars per year, payable in advance.

WANTED.—A Carrier to serve the *TABLET* on the East side of the City; an active man can do well as the route is a large one.

Classes will be resumed in the College of St. Francis Xavier, West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on Monday, the 6th of September, 1858.

MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., President.

Studies will be resumed on the first Monday in September at St. Mary's School for Young Ladies, No. 229 East Broadway, N. Y.

New Books, just received and for sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.:

Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions.....\$1 25
Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.... 0 75
Foot of the Cross, by Faber..... 0 75
Cranst's Meditations..... 1 50
Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales..... 1 25
Life of Pope Pius VI..... 0 50
Alicia Sherwin..... 0 75
St. Margaret of Cortona..... 0 50
Silva, or the Triumph of Virtue..... 0 50
Martha, or the Hospital Sister..... 0 38
Hue's Christianity in China..... 1 50

Sent by mail on receipt of the price mentioned

Literature.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. No. LXXXVIII. July, 1858.
London and Dublin: J. RICHARDSON & Son; Bal-
timore: JOHN MURPHY & Co.

This able Review is as usual ably filled. The "Philosophy of Religion and the Religion of Philosophy" is a deeply interesting article suggested by a book entitled "Thorndale, or the Conflict of Opinions," by a Mr. Wm. Smith, which is, says the writer in the Review, the ablest exposition of modern anti-Christianism. Infidelity was never more bewitchingly arrayed nor an extravagantly false philosophy taught in so beautiful a manner. But the Reviewer coolly takes the deceptive creature and strips off her ornaments and her false color and leaves her before the reader in all her hideousness. In concluding he says:

"How great an advantage has the philosophy of the Church over these meditative guessings of half-desponding reason! It has under its very sight that Utopia—only one of an altogether incalculably sublime description—which poor reason is obliged to postpone to a distance which no rational conjecture ever can reach. The all-embracing bosom of the Mother of Eternal life holds a place on this very planet Tellus, and at the very present time. It is true that this sensible and organic present, this succession and relation of cause and effect, life and death, sun and cloud, night and day, this error of reason, and hope of fears, will clear away and leave nothing save the infinitude of its spotless mortality. But, in the meantime, here it is a living, acting, loving Utopia. No day-dream! a thing that may be touched and handled. You may inspect it, watch it, live in it. Its present actual results are before you. Its citizens are not men of inconceivably distant generations. They are at your side, contemporaries. Even the more than half-blind blunderer, reason, allows that 'the angel of goodness stands at their pillow,' and that truth is no farther off than their anti-chamber."

Another and most interesting paper is that on the Letters of St. Ignatius. But if we were to mention all the articles in the present number of the Review, which are interesting to every phase of the Catholic mind, we should have to transfer to our columns the table of contents. We are sorry to hear that this admirable Catholic periodical is not supported as it deserves by the Catholic reading public at the other side of the Atlantic. The disappearance of the Dublin Review from the ranks of periodical literature would be a severe loss, and we sincerely hope it may be averted. Let our American Catholics come forward and by subscribing in numbers for it aid their co-religionists in Great Britain in keeping up a Review which reflects so much credit on Catholic literature.

THE TEXIAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vol. 1. No. 1.
Edited by Mrs. E. SPANN. July, 1858. Galveston:
CHERRY, DUNN & Co.

We are happy to see that Texas ambitions to be worthily represented in the ranks of our serial literature. The initial number of the Magazine before us is a sample of what can be done in that State, and it is a most favorable augury. The Texian Monthly Magazine will be devoted to literature, historical romances, original tales, &c., incidents in the history of Texas, a history which offers a rich mine to the romancist. The design of the Editress is to create a southern periodical literature. In her "Salutatory" she says: "Fully aware that an enterprise of a similar character has proven very lately a failure; fully convinced that the reading public—those to whom I appeal for patronage—have been deceived; knowing, as I do full well, the disadvantages that I labor under, in consequence of the many drawbacks upon a literary enterprise, I have at least one point of support on which to rest. I am no stranger. No wild spirit of adventure; no impulse of speculation or speculation guides me. Proud of my adopted State, and devoted to her social institutions—bound to her by interests which others may not have felt, who have professed more than I am willing to profess in an article of this character, I will only promise to make my serial as good as Southern writers and Southern feeling and principles can make it." There are in the first number some interesting stories, translated from the French by the Editress. Among the selections we notice an article from the N. Y. TABLET, which, with a politeness that certain of our contemporaries would do well to imitate, the Editress of the Texian Monthly duly credits to the source from which it was obtained. Mrs. Spann in making her bow to the public gives a promise to do her duty, and asks if the public will do theirs. We sincerely hope they will. The terms of subscription to the Magazine are \$3 per annum in advance.

ETHEL'S BOOKS; or, Tales of the Angels. By FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1858.

Criticism on this little gem of child-literature is out of the question. Description of its beauties is equally so; they can only be felt, and they have the wonderful charm of delighting not only the young, for whom they are intended, but the adolescent, the mature and the aged. The four stories contained in this book are four masterpieces—they are such stories as Father Faber alone knows how to write for the little ones. Every parent should hasten to place the beautiful little volume in the hands of his children.

The publishers have made the little book as attractive externally as it is internally—and that is all that need be said.

Our daily cotemporary, the New York News, shows unmistakeable signs of prosperity. It has grown to double its size within the last week and is now a handsome quarto sheet of eight pages.

[FOR THE NEW YORK TABLET.]
DREAM-LAND.

This world of ours is dreary,
And its paths are dark and lone,—
And its busy millions care not
For the toiler's sigh or moan.

They bow to mammon's altars,
And their days pass by in strife;
And their pride sinks down, in darkness,
On the troubled stream of life:—

Yet, there are happy moments,
When the heart forgets its woe;
When the forms, by Hope created,
In the light of Fancy glow.

Oft, when sunset's mellow crimson
Through the open casement streams,—
Then, in spirit, oft I wander
To the magic land of dreams.

Oft, when moonlight—mild and tender,
O'er the silent city shines;—
Then my soul, entranced, worships
At Imagination's shrines.

Forms of beauty, far surpassing,
All the hours of the East;
Starry eyes, and ringlets golden
Come unto my Fancy's feast.

Sweetest perfumes fill my chamber
With their odors, rich and rare;
Like the scent of flowers of Eden
Wafted through the summer air.

Spirits beauteous throng around me,—
Spirits bright, with golden lyres;
And I feel the soul within me
Kindled by their unseen fires.

Soraph anthems—ah, how tuneless!
Sweetest human voices roll,
To this grand and sublime choral—
To this music of the soul.

And I dream of warlike Glory—
Patriot's soul and poet's tongue;
And I dream of mild-eyed Beauty
Ever smiling, ever young.

But, like snow beneath the Spring sun,
Or the night when morn is nigh;
Or the flowers when autumn cometh—
All my brightest fancies die;

And I wake, again to sorrow,
While Hope's airy castles fall;
But, one dream of happy moments,
Is a guerdon for them all.

And, though Fortune frown for ever
Upon my pathway lone;—
On the golden shores of dream-land
There's a treasure all my own.

McD.

QUEBEC, August 20th, 1858.

[Translated for the NEW YORK TABLET.]
POPULAR PROVERBS.

WHO LOVES WELL CHASTISES WELL.
LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.
EDUCATION.

Here, my dear readers, are two proverbs which, rightly understood, form a complete treatise on Education.

I. Have you ever seriously reflected on the immense responsibility which devolves on you as parents? Do you know that you are charged with preparing citizens for the State and especially for Heaven, and that, if you acquit yourselves negligently of your task, you are yourselves bad Christians?

What think you if we should devote a few moments together to the consideration of this subject? Neither you, nor your children, will, I think, have cause to repent it.

When a child is born to you, my good friends,

a new obligation is born with it. The material life which you have given it is nothing, if you do not learn to preserve it by labor, above all if you do not take care to form, to develop, to direct the far more precious and durable life of the soul. All those who may, subsequently, occupy themselves with your children will be, properly speaking, but your assistants and your delegates. You alone are the fellow-laborers and delegates directed by God. To show yourselves worthy of this high honor, what are you to do?

You are to give your children education and example.

Education! how few understand it! how few succeed in it! Some sin by negligence, others by weakness, others by undue severity.

II. The first, and unhappily the most common way of bringing up children, is *not to bring them up at all*. How many parents, dear friends, resemble those careless people, who, surrounded by plants the most rare and precious, see them grow, bloom and die, without heeding what direction they take, neither pruning away their superfluous foliage, nor strengthening them when weak by needful props, nor sheltering them from rain, or cold, or scorching heat. I wish you may not recognize yourselves in this portrait; but it is very certain that the great majority of parents have never reflected on the important affair of their children's education;—that the majority of children bring themselves up *as they can*. Care is doubtless given to the preservation of their material life. But as to the life of their soul, very few think or busy themselves about it. You who read me, my good friends, do you ever think of forming the minds of your children, especially of forming their hearts, of speaking to them of their duties—of God, the source of all duty,—of subduing their evil inclinations, or developing the virtues implanted in their minds? Be candid; and confess that you have never thought of it.

What is the result? It is that your children are brought up by chance, rather ill than well. Evil is so smooth and easy, and we are led to it by such a gentle slope apparently! As rank and noxious weeds abound in neglected soil, so do faults and vices quickly multiply in uncultivated minds. Thus, in your children, good qualities are extinguished for want of development,—evil dispositions, on the contrary, which should have been plucked by a vigorous hand, speedily acquire irresistible strength—qualities even, which required but to be preserved, degenerate by neglect, and become vices. Can you, then, think without remorse, that you have done nothing, absolutely nothing, to give a proper training to those young souls whom God confided to your care?

Tell me not that *others* have charge of them; that you have neither the time nor the ability to devote yourselves to the education of your children; that it is the schoolmaster and the catechist's business. Do not say so, my good friends; for you cannot transfer to others the duty which devolves on you as fathers and mothers;—and experience even shows that it is only those children who are edified at home by the example of their parents and instructed by their precepts, who really profit by their school lessons and their catechismal instructions. And then, you must not suppose that the duty of instructing your children is to interfere with your daily occupations, or that you stand in need of varied and extensive knowledge. No, my friends, it is at your work,—during your meals,—it is on Sunday when you go to Church with your little family, or when you walk abroad in the evening to enjoy the cool air and the fresh verdure of the fields;—it is every moment of the day when you have an opportunity of advancing the education of your children, by correcting their faults, encouraging their rising virtues, giving them good advice, manifesting in their presence your contempt of mean or base actions, your admiration for the heroic devotion inspired by Religion. As to learning, this is not the place to treat of it, nor is it my object to speak of it. With good sense, a good heart, and a good conscience, with the reading of some few good books, you know all that is necessary to bring up virtuous women and honest, useful men,—to make your sons and daughters the stay of society and the joy of the Church.

III. After those who do not bring up their children, come those who are mistaken in the manner of bringing them up, some by too great indulgence, some by too great severity. Let us see how it is with the former.

You know what it is, my good friends, to *spoil children*. You, ladies, in particular, know

it; it is your ordinary fault, and I must own that it is connected with a good sentiment, viz.: that inexhaustible love which God has placed in the mother's heart. You will please to observe, however, that it by no means follows that it is good to spoil your children. To *spoil* means to *deteriorate* or *corrupt*; and that may give you an idea of the wickedness of a system of education which results in deteriorating, or corrupting those to whom it is applied.

Who loves well, says our proverb, *chastises well*. You never chastise your children;—it follows that you do not love them well. Because you are so weak that you cannot bear to contradict or thwart the inclinations of your son or daughter, you allow their faults to grow and gather strength, until they swallow up their good qualities;—very far from cultivating that precious deposit and making it profitable, its value decreases and finally slips through your hands. What a grievous thought it is for you that if you had loved your son enough to be occasionally strict with him, and at all times firm, he would have been an honest, upright man and a good citizen, whereas he is now worse than useless to society and the enemy of his God. And it is you, who call yourself a Christian, and pretend to love your child, it is you who have made him as he is! Ah! you loved him for your own sake and not for his, and that tenderness of which you were so proud, perhaps, that you thought it a sufficient excuse for all your follies, it was nothing, in reality, but downright selfishness and weakness!

Look around you and consider all the young people of both sexes, who are lost, *in this world and the other*, from having been spoiled by their parents, and, cease, I intreat you, to regard as a pardonable weakness that which entails such deplorable consequences!

IV. Now we are come to those severe parents, birch in hand, who will tell you that they love their children well, for they chastise them well. What shall we say to them?

We will tell them: Take care, my good friends, of playing on words. To *chastise well* does not mean to *chastise much*, but to *chastise with justice, with discretion, with love*. These three conditions are necessary to make chastisement *good*, and a proof of true affection.

In all things, my good friends, we ought to seek our model in God;—but especially in the exercise of the paternal rights, since God is the father of fathers, and Scripture tells us that all paternity comes from him. But there is another saying which explains the true nature of paternal correction: "God is essentially, and by His own nature, good; He is just only on our account, and when our sins force Him to it." Thus correction, which is the exercise of justice, should never be lightly resorted to by parents, with a view to display their authority, or even to subdue an unruly temper, unless the child has committed a positive fault.

It must also be applied with discretion, that is to say, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence, and not to be administered for very trivial faults. If parents scold and punish for nothing, the child becomes accustomed to it;—reprimands and punishments lose their effect on him;—and grave and light transgressions are just the same to him—the one disturbs him no more than the other.

Finally—and this is the essential character of chastisement—it ought to proceed from the affection which we bear our children, from the desire of seeing them improve, from the sense of justice which desires that every fault should have its punishment;—never from the anger of the parents. Your child must see clearly that it is for *himself*, and not for *yourself*, that you chastise him. And he will see it very quickly. You must, therefore, be cool when you set about correcting him: the mother who is furious at the slightest awkwardness or carelessness on the part of her child, is no longer a just judge administering punishment, a friend tenderly severe who chastises only to improve;—she is a pitiless mistress who takes advantage of her strength to oppress the weak.

I consider this point as so important, that, as a general rule, and except on rare occasions, I believe it is better to leave a fault unpunished than to chastise the child for it in anger.

In all cases, when he chastises, the father of a family should act from love, and endeavor to produce a similar sentiment in the heart of his child. Say not, then, with a tyrant of old: "Let them hate, provided they fear me." For the Holy Ghost makes answer that *fear is but the beginning of wisdom*. What is its perfection? *Love*. I would, indeed, be tempted to apply in regard to the relation between parents

and children that beautiful axiom of St. Augustine: "Love, and do what thou wilt." Assuredly the great Bishop did not mean by that that if we love God we may commit all manner of crimes with impunity. That would be an odious contradiction. His meaning was that, once penetrated with divine love, a soul might be left to the impulse of that love, and that then, even were evil permitted, it is towards virtue, and towards God, that it would always tend. Thus, I will say to parents and children: "Love, and do as you like." Parents, love your children as Christians, and in that love you will find the secret of a Christian education, that is to say, both mild and firm. Children, love your parents; love them with that respect, that tenderness, that obedience to which they are entitled, and which God rewards with His choicest blessings. Let a mutual love preside over your connection—a love derived immediately from the source of all good. Many evils will then be avoided, and faults, if they are committed, will be lighter, and more easily repaired.

V. After education, what shall I say of example?—what your good sense has told yourselves: that it is the most powerful of lessons;—and that, if you spoke like a book, and preached like a Lacordaire: if your conduct did not correspond with your words, you would run the risk of having your talk for nothing.

You cannot do better than imitate a respectable father of my acquaintance. He had placed his children in a religious institution, although he himself did not practise his Christian duties. The time being come when his two sons were to return to the paternal roof, he said to himself: "My boys will soon see that I do not go to confession. How, then, can I urge them to go? If I want to have them retain the good principles which they have been taught at college, they must see them exemplified in my conduct." This father read some pious books, conversed with a worthy priest;—and as well-disposed minds are generally easy to enlighten, he soon recovered the light of faith from which he has since derived boundless consolation.

Do in like manner, my good friend. Be honest, sober and industrious;—and were you never to speak, your virtues would be the most eloquent of lessons for your children. But if you understood the importance of Religion, if you were convinced that it alone is the safeguard, as well as the source of all virtues, if you make pleasure in thinking that your son, a distinguished pupil of the Brothers' School, is a pious child, and if you wish that he should remain so, hasten, my good friend, to follow his example. The best means of preventing your child from being lost, is to endeavor to save yourself.

Your son will thus be the happy instrument of your conversion. And you will be, in your turn, the prop and stay of that young man who is about to enter the world, and who will be proud of resembling you. Seeing you, every one will say, with sweet emotion: *Like father, like son*; whilst if you remained away from God, your son would not fail to be a sharer in your criminal indifference—and people would say, in a far different sense—from which God preserve you and your children: *Like father, like son*.

DR. BROWNSON ON CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.]

Dear Sir:—In the last number of the *Guardian*, a weekly paper, published at Louisville, Kentucky, there is a communication dated from Bardstow, the writer of which takes exceptions to certain doctrines advanced in *Brownson's Quarterly Review* for July. In the first place he says "it is in the name of the Catholic religion that he (Mr. Brownson) professes to controvert the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* Case." Here the writer, it seems to me, is mistaken. There is not, as far as I could see, in the article he refers to one word which "controverts the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* Case." That decision was simply that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and nothing else. As to the arguments by which the Chief Justice arrives at this conclusion they are of no more weight as legal decisions than if propounded, Mr. Editor, by yourself, or by your correspondent. These arguments are themselves refuted by Associate Justices Curtis and McLean, of the same Court, by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, by Chief Justice Marshall, by Judge Gaston, and by various other decisions

of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as of the different Southern States. The arguments of Chief Justice Taney and other Justices were perfectly gratuitous. If the Court had no jurisdiction, as they decided it had none, nothing remained for them but to dismiss the case. It was not their business to discuss the rights of black and white men and their descendants, the ordinance of 1787, or any other law, except in so far as it bore upon this point. Their decision, then, was simply that they had no jurisdiction, and whatever opinions they expressed further than this are not binding on us, or of any weight in a court of law.

"Whilst it may be admitted," says the writer in the *Guardian*, "that by the law of nature all men are equal as men, yet by what authority does Mr. Brownson venture so illogically to conclude that therefore free negroes and whites are equal as citizens, unless the contrary is expressly ordained? Mr. Brownson's error, in common with a large number of his Northern friends, arises from his forgetfulness of the import of the word 'citizen,' and assuming that 'citizenship' is one of the natural rights of man." Here the *Guardian* correspondent refutes himself, for if Mr. Brownson assumed that citizenship was a natural right, how could he say "that free negroes and whites are equal as citizens, unless the contrary is expressly ordained?" What authority can there be to "ordain the contrary?" If free negroes had a natural right to citizenship no law could deny them that right. It is precisely because Mr. Brownson denies citizenship to be a natural right that he admits that free negroes may not be citizens, and simply asserts that they are so "unless the contrary is expressly ordained." But admitting that free negroes and whites are naturally equal, it does follow, and most logically too, that they are equal as citizens unless the contrary is expressly ordained. If not expressly excluded, the same law which confers citizenship on the whites confers citizenship on the blacks. They are not by nature unequal, nor less capable of being citizens. If civilly unequal, they are unequal for a civil reason, by virtue of the civil authority or law, and unless the civil law distinguishes between blacks and whites, and expressly gives these what it denies those, they remain still equal. It requires some act of the civil power to render them civilly unequal. Therefore, Mr. Brownson's logic was not at fault in saying that if by nature equal, they are equal as citizens unless the contrary is expressly ordained.

The correspondent of the *Guardian* finds it "difficult to understand how a man of such powerful interest and clear discernment as Mr. Brownson should have fallen into such fallacies as are contained in the following extract: 'The law of nature limits the power of the sovereign. Neither the legislature nor the convention can perform any valid act against natural justice; and therefore the court which has cognizance of constitutional questions, will and must treat not only every legislative enactment, but every provision, article, or clause of the conventional constitution itself that contradicts that justice, *non avenu*.'" It would have been more modest in the writer to have suspected the possibility of Mr. Brownson's "powerful intellect and clear discernment" being correct in this case, backed as he is by a constant series of decisions of English and American judges from the earliest times to the present day. But I would ask him which is of paramount authority, the law of natural justice or the conventional constitution? The law of God, or a human compact? Which must yield in case of a collision? I have before known men to talk as though they regarded the State above the law of God, but never before have I met a gentleman who expressly asserts that the provisions of our Constitution are of higher authority than natural justice, and regards the contrary as a wonderful fallacy. In conclusion I would take the liberty of informing the correspondent of the *Guardian* that all the opinions expressed by Mr. Chief Justice Taney and the Associate Justices in the Supreme Court were expressed in a case in which they had no jurisdiction, except the mere decision that they had no jurisdiction; for the decision of the court was that it had not jurisdiction. The writer should not talk of Chief Justice Taney and the Supreme Court deciding points, which is an inaccuracy, and many others similar to it are to be found scattered through his communication.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

JUSTITIA.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

OUT WEST.

BY XARIPPA.

I'm sitting on the door-steps
Of my little home out West;
And near my own is beating
One true heart that loves me best.

We both are very silent,
For our busy memories turn
To other homes and hearthstones,
And other hearts that yearn.

To our brothers and our sisters,
And each early knitted tie;
Our two devoted mothers,
Who bade us both good-bye!

The silver-headed father,
Who our parting fingers pressed,
And prayed "Great God be good to them,
In their little home out West."

The prairie winds come sighing
Through the vines around the door,
But bring no breath of cowpinks
As breezes brought of yore;

And the swaying of the forests,
Or shadows on the grain,
Remind me but of trees and fields
I ne'er may see again!

My heart has got a habit,
I am very loth to say,
Of turning with a yearning look
To gaze on yesterday!

It loves the old, the early ties
It learned to treasure first;
And when it counts the broken links,
It seems as if 't would burst.

It knows a dear old homestead,
And a single willow tree,
'Twould give the wealth of Indus
Just a little while to see.

And 't would like to beat one minute
By the rustic garden gate,
Where, after school in summer time,
It used to linger late.

Ah! those days are gone forever,
And 'mid changeable distant scenes,
The homestead, gate and willow
Bless this bosom but in dreams.

But like all hearts, mine located
A claim whereon to rest;
And views it proudly, on the steps
Of our little home out West!

IOWA CITY, August 10, 1858.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

What the Liberal members of the Corporation did.—*Deputation of Galway Gentlemen to Lord Derby.*—*Arrival of the "Indian Empire" at Galway.*—*The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable.*—*The Priests' protective defence fund.*—*The Havelock Testimonial.*—*The "Dublin Police Bill."*

DUBLIN, August 13th, 1858.

A practical reproof, most just and telling in its administration, has lately been given to a conservative member of our municipal body, who in an evil hour for himself insulted the Liberal and Catholic members of the Town Council. Your readers, to understand my bit of gossip, must know that for several years past the Municipal Body of this city has acted on an agreement (which has resulted in much good to the city generally) in the selection of a member to fill the office of Lord Mayor, which becomes vacant every year. This arrangement is that the two parties—the Liberals and the Conservatives—should alternately have the selection of the chief magistrate from amongst their own body. The chair is filled this year by Ald. Campbell, the nominee of the Liberal party, whose term of office will not expire until next January, but it is customary to have the election during the half year preceding. Accordingly the Conservatives agreed that one Alderman Wilson, who it appears has been yearning to hang the civil chain round his neck, should be their man. The worthy Alderman, however, in the course of one of the debates in the Corporation on the Dublin Police Bill (which measure developed all the dormant sectarian feeling which existed at the Conservative side), got on his legs, and taking off his hat, quietly declared that his conviction was that "the gentlemen opposite," meaning the Liberal members, were prepared to "vote black white" on the shortest notice. The candid gentleman had scarcely resumed his seat when a number of Liberal members rose and protested against being blackguarded after this fashion, and the upshot of the matter was that on the day for nominating the Lord Mayor for 1859, the Liberal members who are in a decided majority declared their intention of voting against the selection of Alderman Wilson, as they were determined not to sit under the presidency of a man who had grossly offended them. Of course there was an extensive "row" on the matter, but finally the Conservatives were obliged to rummage again amongst their body for a chief magistrate more presentable than Alderman Wilson; and after some time they produced Alderman Lambert, a successful tallow chandler, and a thorough going Tory, who was at once

elected in pursuance of the agreement above mentioned. If this little affair have no other effect, it will, at least, demonstrate that the Liberals have the will and the power to vindicate themselves when assailed. Poor Alderman Wilson looks particularly foolish since the transaction; all right-thinking men, however, are unanimous in saying "serve him right."

A deputation of Galway gentlemen waited lately on the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of obtaining his support and influence for a memorial which it was intended to present to Lord Derby, praying that the Government might be induced to recommend to Parliament a grant of a sum of money to construct a pier and breakwater at Galway Harbor with the view of making it a western Packet station. His Excellency, of course, promised to do all in his power. This deputation then crossed the Channel, and reinforced by a number of M. P.'s, presented the memorial in due form to Lord Derby. His Lordship, who is evidently a funny nobleman, with a good relish for a joke, "chafed" the deputation with much skill. The Rev. Peter Daly, P. P., Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Galway, who had a long talk with the noble Earl, asked £150,000 for the object stated; whereas His Lordship opened his eyes, probably thinking it "cool," to say the least, to ask such a sum for a mere Irish matter. Father Daly, however, had the courage, standing on the noble Earl's own carpet, to observe that the sum was very small when compared with the millions that had been granted for similar works in England. His Lordship then proceeded to banter his Irish deputation about the new Galway Steam Packet Company, suggesting that the shareholders in it should not be content to receive less than 10 per cent., and ultimately winding up in the usual way that he would see about the loan. The papers say that the deputation then withdrew, evidently much pleased with the result of their interview. If they did, all that can be said is, that it must be very easy, indeed, to give them gratification. One can readily imagine my Lord Derby telling his friends over their wine after dinner what capital fun he had with the Irish deputation.

The *Indian Empire* steamer—the pioneer of the "Irish-American" line—which left New York on the evening of the 23d July, arrived in Galway Bay at mid-day on 6th instant. There is no use in attempting to conceal the fact that this won't do, and that if the projectors of the line do not put on faster ships than the *Indian Empire* they cannot expect that the undertaking will succeed, or that Galway can claim a share of the passenger and merchandize traffic which Liverpool now enjoys. It is believed, however, that the ships which have left Galway for America lately are of such a class as will demonstrate that the Galway line is the shortest and the cheapest.

Of course everybody at this side of the Atlantic is talking of the magnificent event of the week—the successful laying of the Transatlantic Cable. All the papers are full of it. The transmission of the first "Message" from shore to shore is awaited with the utmost interest.

The Committee appointed to disburse the "Priests' Protective Defence Fund" have published a balance sheet. The total amount of subscriptions received is, in round numbers, £1,165; and the costs of defending the Rev. Messrs. Conway and Ryan amount to £600. After deducting some smaller items there remains a balance on hands of £148, which sum (as I have already informed you was the intention) has been transferred to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, to be applied as occasion may arise in the defence of civil and religious liberty.

The citizens of Dublin have been favored with a solicitation, per advertisement, to co-operate with the committee of the Havelock Memorial Fund to enable them to erect a statue in Trafalgar Square, London, to General Sir Henry Havelock. The Dubliners are proverbial for "bleeding" most freely when called upon to contribute towards any charitable or national object, but inasmuch as the erection of a bronze horse and rider in a square in London, to stand for an English General taking equestrian exercise, cannot be said to be a national object (looking at the matter from an Irish point of view), the chances are that the citizens won't respond. Besides, if they are disposed to spend the little spare money they possess in erecting a "memorial," there are numbers of vacant places in their own city which would be much improved by being occupied by a statue of one of the many illustrious Irishmen of bygone days.

It is in contemplation to entertain at a public dinner here the several members of Parliament who assisted in the recent defeat of the "Dublin Police Bill." Maybe there won't be a glorification over the defunct bodies of these ugly sectarian measures. DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Model Clergyman.—A Persecuted Wife.—A shameless defence.—Too much for the jury.—Verdict against the clerical defendant.—Departure of Queen Victoria for Prussia and her reception at Gravesend.—The French Emperor.—The Atlantic Telegraph.—Soyer.

LONDON, 13th August, 1858.

A Clergyman of the Church of England has figured in a most unenviable manner at the Guilford Assizes as defendant in an action brought against him for the amount of board, lodging and necessities supplied to his wife. The unclerical gentleman is the Rev. Charles Vansittart, a nephew of Lord Bexley. The barbarous treatment of which his wife was the victim at his hands came out on the trial. This treatment could only be matched by the defence he attempted to set up for his misconduct, which was that soon after his marriage his wife became a convert to the Catholic faith. In 1845, Vansittart was in the enjoyment of the fat living of White Waltham which was bestowed on him by Lord Bexley, and in that year married his present wife, the daughter of a respectable commercial gentleman of the city. After his marriage he frequently stated that his wife was an angel and was too good for him, in which it seems he was not mistaken. Mrs. Vansittart's father settled certain sums of money on his daughter, and her aimable husband's felicity was first impaired by the desire to have those sums, as well as what settlement he himself had made on her, in his own name. He continually beset his wife with demands to effect the transfer. From demands he proceeded to violence and shook and kicked his poor wife while she was in a position which should have obtained forbearance even from a savage. Her brother interfered and was defiantly met by the "reverend" gentleman who expressed a wish that his wife would die, which consummation he seemed to do all in his power to bring about. He became surprisingly humble when threatened that his bishop should be informed of his conduct. He begged his wife to forgive him and the poor woman did so. But he was soon at his old tricks again, and spent his time in playing cards, flirting and other pleasures of a like nature. The bishop having been informed of his conduct he was brought to account, but had again recourse to the goodness of his wife, who, on his promise to give up "card playing, flirting and other unclerical amusements," pardoned him. Three years later he openly avowed that he hated his wife and could no longer live with her. A separation then took place, and an allowance to his wife was agreed upon, but he never paid a single penny of it. His living was sold, he pocketed the proceeds, and set out to travel with his two sons on the Continent, through which he had the satisfaction of being chased by the law's emissaries. As I said before, the only justification he could offer for his disgraceful conduct in general, and his beating and kicking his poor wife when she was about to become a mother, was that she was a convert to Catholicity! The allegation of such defence was a fit crowning to his whole course of conduct, and so thought the jury, for they immediately gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the action. What a beautiful exposition of freedom of conscience on the part of a minister of that Church which is so loud in claiming religious liberty for itself!

Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort left Gravesend on Tuesday on their visit to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The reception of her Majesty by the people of Gravesend, though unofficial and spontaneous, was very enthusiastic and did credit to the inhabitants of Gravesend.

The speech of Louis Napoleon at the foot of the statue of his great uncle has produced a good effect here, and has gone far to allay the feeling of jealousy and distrust, inspired by the impregnable fortifications of Cherbourg and fanned by the London Times and other journals. Though these journals allow the pacific character of all Napoleon's acts during the organization of the great war port, and are inclined to give him credit for sincerity, they demand that Cherbourg shall be nullified or at least matched by a strong channel fleet. In this suggestion I see nothing to quarrel with; it is well to have confidence in one's neighbors, but at the same time it is well to take all wise precaution for one's own protection.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph is beginning to be felt and the great undertaking to be appreciated. However, as I said in my last, it is suffering from an attack of Cherbourg. I have heard it stated to-day that a telegraph had been sent from Dublin to Newfoundland asking the time of day, and that an answer to the question had been received. It is said that the sending of the despatch and the reception of the reply were accomplished in an hour and a half. Specimens of the cable are being sold in the Strand at the rate of 3s. 6d. for three inches.

One of the few Frenchmen who have understood the English character and who fooled them to the top of their bent in a gastronomical way has passed into another world. Soyer, the great cook, is dead and buried. He was only fifty years old. After all his cooking and culinary inventions poor Soyer did not make a fortune. It is said that the Crimean Expedition, which was the cause of his book, was also the cause of his death. He bequeathed several valuable paintings to the National Gallery. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Imperial decrees increasing the yearly pensions of the Clergy.—The heroine of Djeddah—Her Algerian follower.—His Ambition.—The Turks and Christians still fighting in Servia and Bosnia.—Death of the Bishop of St. Brieux.—The Bourne at Antwerp burned.—Address of the "Universal Christian Alliance" to the King of Sweden on the disgraceful treatment of the six Converts to Catholicity.

PARIS, 4th August, 1858.

You are aware, I presume, of the small amount of yearly compensation that the French Clergy in general receive, and particularly the lower branches of it. In 1849 a slight improvement was made and a progressive scale of remuneration according to age was adopted. This measure relieved the necessities of a great many worthy and uncomplaining ecclesiastics; but it was confined to those who had passed their fiftieth year. The ecclesiastic under that age continued to receive as before the poor stipend of 850 francs per annum. In the country districts, the Cure's perquisites amount to very little, and they are often so poor that they can barely live, and cannot afford a new soutane once in five years. It is the desire of the Emperor to have the Clergy sufficiently remunerated. The present state of the Treasury, however, and the urgent necessities of the country in other ways, have cramped his action at present. The Emperor, however, has done what circumstances would permit, and the Corps Legislatif seconding his views appropriated for the purpose 856,400 francs, in order to increase to 900 francs per annum the salary of those ecclesiastics who are under fifty years of age. The Imperial decree on this subject is dated 29th July, and the increase is to take place from 1st January, 1859. Another measure of the kind has also been adopted with regard to the ~~re-~~ ^{re-} ~~verend~~ ^{verend} Canons, who for the last forty years have been kept at the same rate of compensation. These reverend gentlemen, who are the flower of the diocesan clergy, are generally from the country, and when they are obliged to leave their Cures for the episcopal city, they find their expenses tripled and their resources decreased. The annual stipend of 1,500 francs is altogether too small to support them in the rank they are obliged to keep. This has often been pointed out by the Bishops and by the departmental councils. A decree of the Imperial government announces that a credit of 65,400 francs has been opened on the budget of 1859 to raise the pensions of members of the Chapters to 1,600 francs per annum, the increase to commence on the 1st of January, 1859.

The heroine of Djeddah, Mlle. Eveillard, was received by the Emperor and Empress during the past week. Their Majesties wished to hear from the lips of the courageous young girl the terrible story of the massacre of her father and mother. Mlle. Eveillard's faithful Algerian follower, to whose devotion, as well as to the courage of Mr. Emerat, she owes her life, was admitted with her to the presence of their Majesties. This brave Algerian wishes no recompense other than the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He will most likely receive it.

A letter from Belgrade to the *Lloyd* of Pesth states that in the town of Schabatz, in Servia, situated on the Save, at about twenty miles from Belgrade, a fanatical Turk lately entered an inn during the night with the intention of offering up a Christian sacrifice. He cut the inn-keeper's throat with his yataghan and wounded another person in the leg, who died from the effects of the wound in a very short time, as did also the inn-keeper. The wretch who committed the horrible deed fled immediately, but was arrested in the village of Palesch.

I also find in the *Ost Deutch Post* a correspondence dated from the frontiers of Bosnia, on the 24th July, that hostilities had not ceased between the Christians and Turks, and that they were still fighting at the time his letter was written. A bloody battle had taken place during the month between them. Kulawow Bey appeared on the battle field with 2,000 horsemen, but he was killed with two hundred and sixty-seven of his men. The Christians were victorious, drove the enemy before them, took a great number of horses, and the Christian Waiwode mounted a splendid white horse which had belonged to one of the Turkish Beys. The Turks consequently rallied near a village called Rossaroz, bombarded it, burned the church, and drove the Christians to the Austrian frontier. The fighting was growing more and more determined, and cannon was being used by the belligerents.

Mgr. Lemeé, the respected Bishop of Saint Brieux, had long suffered from a painful malady. We have just received the news, which, unfortunately, we have been expecting for some days past, that the venerable prelate is no more. Mgr. Lemeé was born on the 23d June, 1794, at Yffimac, in the department of the Cotes du Nord, of which he was appointed Bishop in 1841.

The Exchange of Antwerp, one of the most striking historical monuments of that city, is a heap of ruins. It was destroyed by fire with all the precious documents it contained.

The Council of the "Universal Christian Alliance" had, through the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in this city, presented an address to the King of Sweden remonstrating with him on the barbarity of the decision which drove six women—Converts to Catholicity—from their friends, their families, and their native land. The petitioners say that at first they could not believe that such action was possible in

Sweden, but that now they would reproach themselves if they remained silent spectators of such persecution, and giving way to the commands of their conscience, they raised their voices hoping they will have some effect on the royal ears. They express their astonishment and their affliction. The petition describes the powerful effect the sentence produced in other countries, and begs the King of Sweden to change the impression by an act of clemency. They recall to his Majesty's mind that the Wittenburg monk, whose heresy the nation follows, raised the banner of "religious freedom." They seem to forget that under such a banner the King of Sweden and his government could not act more logically than they have acted by banishing those poor women. They are exactly carrying out the Wittenburg monk's principle of religious liberty, which is freedom for themselves, and not for anybody else. They conclude by begging the King to have the existing laws abrogated.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. MCSHANE.—A meeting of the leading members of St. Paul's Catholic Church took place at the house of Mr. James Sullivan, in Willoughby st., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Mr. McShane with some suitable testimonial, previous to his separation from them as pastor, having come to the determination to return to Ireland. Mr. McShane has labored long and zealously for the good of his congregation, and his departure is greatly regretted. Mr. Cornelius Dever was called to the chair, and in a neat address referred to his many good services, and tendered the good wishes, the affections, and the prayers of the devoted people of Brooklyn, to carry with him to his native land. He then, on the part of the congregation of St. Paul's, presented him with a gold chalice, paten, a ciborium, cruets, and a gold watch and chain. The Rev. gentleman made an appropriate and feeling response, when, after an interchange of sentiments of kindly and affectionate regard between the recipient of his elegant souvenirs and the donors, the company partook of a repast prepared for the occasion. Before parting, it was arranged that those present should accompany Mr. McShane down the Bay. He sailed in the *City of Washington* on Saturday.

Mayor Tiemann received a despatch from the Police Headquarters, informing him that a case of yellow fever had occurred on board a ship lying at Pier No. 8 North River. He repaired at once to the city, and finding Dr. Rockwell and one or two other members of the Commissioners of Health, visited the locality referred to, in order to ascertain the facts of the case. The ship on which the case occurred was the *Rattler*, of Baltimore, which has been twenty days in this port, during which time she has been on the dry dock being repaired and coppered. She was last from New Orleans, and performed the required quarantine in our harbor on her arrival here. The person who was taken from the ship on Saturday, sick, had in some way been employed on vessels at Quarantine, where it is supposed he took the disease. The Mayor ordered the ship to be removed to the Quarantine anchorage, which was done as soon as her ballast could be put on board. The Health Officer was censured for permitting vessels to come to the city before they are freed from the infection of yellow fever. Dr. Mun-day, of the Board of Health of Castleton, made a report on the 27th ult., on the origin of the various cases of yellow fever which have occurred outside of Quarantine limits at Staten Island. The bringing of infected clothing into the town by the person, whose business it was to turn it, is charged as the primary source of the disease.

Preparations for the Territorial elections are going forward in Utah, and the Gentile residents are to vote on an independent ticket for candidates to fill the offices now occupied by members of the Mormon priesthood. A fusion ticket for the Territorial and County Officers has been put in nomination in Salt Lake City. Repudiation of the Mormon currency—the notes of the "Deseret Currency Association"—was the last movement of the Mormon leaders, and the effect of the measure was great dissatisfaction among the people, the "Gentile" storekeepers refusing to receive the notes, which formerly passed current in payment for trade. The recent rumor that Brigham Young and a few of his friends had fled from the territory, is corrected; Brigham left the city for a pleasure excursion, but had returned. From the Army, at Camp Floyd, we learn that the Volunteer Battalion had been dismissed, and left on the 19th July, for Fort Leavenworth, where it is to be disbanded.

News had been received at the Flathead Catholic Mission from the missionaries on the Snake river in Washington Territory, giving the Indian side of the story, with a report that Col. Steptoe and a party under his command, marched against the hostile tribes on the Columbia river, about the middle of May, at the solicitation of the miners at Calville, who claimed his protection; but that his guide, a Nez Perce Indian, treacherously led him seventy-five miles out of the way, directly into the Indian camp. Col. Steptoe's party consisted of sixty men. The Colonel and Father Joset of the Snake River Mission, attempted to parley with the Indians, but without effect. A fight ensued, in which thirty soldiers and three officers were killed, and all the animals belonging to the party were stolen. Father Joset escaped and returned to the *Coeur d'Alene* Mission, which was to be immediately evacuated.

The Cherokee Indians are at war with the Camanches, who have made severe forays upon the settlements, and had committed various outrages in the Chickasaw country. General Cooper had started with a party of volunteers to hold a parley with the Camanches, but could find none of the chiefs to call to council.

Another destructive fire occurred, on Monday night, in the workshops at the Sing Sing State prison. The carpet manufactory was discovered on fire at 7 1-2 P. M., and burned till 3 o'clock, Tuesday morning, when the flames were extinguished without damage to other parts of the Prison. The loss is \$12,000 to \$15,000. Suspicion rests upon a convict, who has been heard to utter threats that this shop would be the next burned. The loss falls chiefly upon Mr. A. H. Smith, the contractor.

The brig *Echo*, of Baltimore, entered Charleston harbor on the 29th ult., with 300 Africans on board. She was captured five days since off the north coast of Cuba by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and was brought into port by Lieut. Bradford. The cargo of Africans from the *Echo* have been landed at Castle Pinckney and placed in charge of the U. S. Marshal. The whole affair has created much excitement there.

The Washington Union announces that the War Department has determined to order General Harney to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct the Winter campaign against the Indians. He and his staff will leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, and in the meantime all needful preparations for the successful prosecution of the war will be made.

The emigrant train for California which recently left Dallas, Texas, for the overland journey by way of the "Staked Plain," under command of Major McCullough, has been heard from at Franklin, opposite El Paso. The company had suffered many hardships, having lost eighty head of good work-oxen, but arrived at Franklin July 1, without loss of life.

The officer in command at Fort Defiance, New Mexico, having demanded from the Navaho chiefs the surrender of an Indian who had shot a servant of Major Brooks in the vicinity of the Fort, the chiefs refused. The 12th of August was the limit fixed for a compliance with the order after which time hostile measures were to be adopted.

The deaths in the city, last week, numbered 657, which is 19 more than the week preceding. One of these cases is reported as yellow fever. The proportion of deaths among children is rather larger than at this time last year.

Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, visited Warren, R. I., on Sunday, the 22d ult., for the first time, and administered the rite of confirmation to about seventy-five persons in the Catholic Church.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

NEW YORK MARKETS.

FISH—Dry Cod are in better supply, but the demand is limited for all descriptions; sales of 1,000 quintals Western Bank at \$3 3/4 to \$3 50; some 2,500 quintals remain about unsold. Mackeral are very firm at \$15, \$13, and \$8 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, respectively; but the demand is confined to job lots from stores. Pickled Herring are more plenty; 2,500 bbls. just received are held at \$2 25 to \$2 50. Smoked Herring are quiet at former prices.

FRUITS—We note sales of 2,000 lbs. Southern Peaches at 16c; 5,000 lbs. do. Apples at 6c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is unsettled, and is lower; nothing was made public; in Spring Wheat quotations would be nominal; the demand is mainly for milling; but in part speculative: the sales are 3,000 bush. Red Southern at \$1 15 to \$1 30—the latter are extreme rates; 4,500 bush. White do. at 90c. for very poor, and \$1 50 for prime, and \$1 25 for good old White Canada. Rye is lower; the supply is fair; sales of 15,000 bush. at 74c. for unsound, and 75c. for fair to prime new and old. Barley is quiet at 65c. for old and new. Oats opened dull at the decline of Saturday, but towards the close improved under a speculative demand; sales of 13,000 bushels at 50c; 53c. for State, and 52c. for Western, including 2,500 bush. at the lower rate. Corn is a shade easier; the demand is good for the low grades, and at the close there is more steadiness; the sales are 41,000 bush. at 70c.; for hard-dried mixed 72c. to 74c. 2c. bush.; 78c. to 84c. for fair to good mixed; 85c. to 90c. for White Southern; 85c. to 88c. for Southern mixed; no Southern Yellow here; Jersey Yellow is quiet at 92c. to 95c. We note sales of 100 bbls. of Beans at \$1 10, 200 bush. Canada Peas from dock at \$1 05. The store price is \$1 15.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, and prices are firm; sales of 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 28c., to a tanner direct, and 500 Orinoco at 25c.

HOPS—The buoyancy continues; 10c. to 12c. is asked; the first bale of 1858s sold at 20c. for export to Hamburg. HAY—The demand is fair and the market is steady with light arrivals; the sales are 700 bales at 40c. to 50c. 100 lb. Straw is quiet at 30c. to 40c. 100 lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in limited request; sales of 200 400 tons, in lots, at \$22 for inferior, and \$23 for prime brands. English Bars, Hoops and Sheet continue in limited demand, though prices are sustained.

RICE—The market is dull and prices are heavy; the sales are unimportant.

SOAP—We hear of sales of 1,000 boxes Castile on private terms.

SUGARS are steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 180 hhds. Cuba at 7c. 50c. 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c. 50c. and 500 boxes Havana at 8c. 50c. and 500 bags Curacao at 7c.

SALT—We note sales of 15,000 bush. Turkey's Island, per bark Zebra, and 1,400 sacks Worthington's on private terms; 3,100 sacks Worthington's and Marshall's, to arrive, at \$1 7c.

SHOT are in limited request at 6c. for Drop, and 7c. for Buck, less the usual discount.

TORACCO—The market is more active and firmer; sales of 120 hhds. Kentucky at 8c. 13c. 136 bbls. Havana at 30c. 37c.; 143 cases Seedling at 11c. 11c.; 12 do. Florida at 12c.; 185 bales Cuba, 75 Cienfuegos and 146 cords South American, the latter for export, on private terms.

TALLOW—The demand continues good, and prices tend upward; sales of 50,000 lb. prime City at 10c. Tallow Oil is firm; sales of 7,000 lb. at 9c. cash.

TEAS—The auction sales passed off with fair spirit; the offering was rather large. The Young Hysons were mainly of last year's crop. For Gunpowders, Imperials, and the finer grades of Young Hyson, full prices were obtained, while medium and the lower qualities of Young Hysons ranging below 40c. and Oolong, which were all cargo grades, showed a reduction of 2c. 3c. 4c. All sold except about 400 half chests, Young Hyson.

WHEAT—The demand is more active, but at lower rates; sales of 1,500 bbls. closing at 24c.

Summer Roses.

Words by J. E. CARPENTER.

Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

They are gath'ring summer ro-ses, But I on-ly seek the shade, For the sun-shine is but

fleeting, And the flow'rs too soon must fade: It is sweet to hear their voi-ces In the

calm, clear, sum-mer air, Though for me the time is o-ver, I might join their frolic there; Yet I

fleet-ing mo-ments trea-sure, Nor waste youth's bright and ro-sy hours In vain and i-dle plea-sure." 'Twas

vain the merry boy went on Through mea-dow vale and wild wood,— For what has youth to

do but play? And what is time to child-hood? And what is Time..... to child-hood?

Laughing boy to manhood grew
Life's battle bravely doing;
Yet what is oft the noblest aim
But Butterflies pursuing?

Some false light glitters in our path,
Some phantom flies before us
And ere we've snatch'd the wish'd for prize
Old age comes creeping o'er us.

Ah! hide not then each idle sport
In meadow vale or wildwood;
Let youth be happy while it may,
Nor talk of Time to childhood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 51 Chambers Street.

THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The net dividend was six per cent. upon all sums of \$500 and under, and will be continued or increased as the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7, P. M.

Trustees:

JOSEPH STUART, President, 33 Nassau street.

FELIX INGOLDSBY, 1st Vice-President, 46 Warren street.

JOHN MCMENOMY, 2d Vice-President, 156 Bowery.

TERENCE DONNELLY, Treasurer, 85 Liberty st.

LOUIS B. BINSSE, Secretary, 38 Vesey street.

William Watson, John Milhan, Edward W. Tiers, Charles M. Conolly, James Kelly, Daniel Devlin, Cornelius H. Sheehan, Edward Bayor.

PETER CRERAN, Accountant.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, Vice-Presidents.

HUGH KELLY, Vice-Presidents.

JOSEPH STUART, Corresponding Secretary.

EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Recording Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Felix Ingoldsby, Cornelius H. Sheehan

William Watson, Charles M. Nanny,

John Manning, William Redmond,

Terence Donnelly, James Olwell,

John Nicholson, David Devlin,

Martin Waters, John McMenomy.

ENGRAVINGS & CATHOLIC GOODS

THE undersigned begs leave to inform all the Book sellers, Catholic Hierarchs, Colleges, Seminaries, that he has removed his Store from 300 Broadway to 75 DUANE STREET, 5 doors East of Broadway, where he will constantly have on hand the largest assortment in the United States of the following articles, viz:

ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS
OF RELIGIOUS, FANCY AND HISTORICAL SUBJECTS,
DRAWING STUDIES OF FLOWERS, FIGURES, ORN-
AMENTS, LANDSCAPES, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.,
ETC. SMALL LITHOGRAPHS, AND FANCY
PAPER FOR BAND-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Maps, Drawing Paper, French Prayer Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Cord and Picture Tassels, &c., &c., &c.

Mouldings of every description. Plain and Ornamented Frames. French Glass by the box only.

RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.
Brass, Silver and Gold Medals, Crosses, &c., &c. Ivory Bronze, Gutta Serena Crucifixes, &c., &c. Wood, Cocoa, Cornelian, Pearl and Garnet Rosaries; Statues; Holy Water Fountains; Medallions; &c., &c. Church Vestments, Incense, &c., &c.

All Orders for Importation from France will be promptly attended to.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Prices low and a liberal discount to the Trade.

ja20 J. TURGIS, New York.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
627 Sixth Avenue.

J. McL. most respectfully informs his old patrons and the public in general, that he has added to his business Gas Fitting in all its branches. An assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Mantel Ornaments, and a general assortment of the latest style of Gas Fixtures, always on hand.

PLUMBING, &c.—Water Closets, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Boilers, Lift and Force Pumps, with all the various sizes of Lead, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, introduced into stores, private dwellings and public institutions, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for city and country promptly attended to.

mar20 ly

STEAM JOB PRINTING.

PHAIR & CO.,

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

22 Beekman street, near Nassau.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment would respectfully notify the business community that they have every facility for executing orders in their line from the IMMENSE MAMMOTH POSTER to the SMALLEST CARD, in a style and at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Printing in Fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

Call and examine specimens and prices

mar6 tf

PUBLIC CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,

839 BROADWAY.

Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 1 to 10 o'clock, P.M.

Annual Subscription—One Dollar—which entitles the subscriber to receive Books from the Library and to the use of the Reading Rooms.

M. T. COZANS, President.

W. T. HUGHES, Secretary.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, \$120, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter.....\$10 00

Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter 15 00

Use of Piano, per quarter.....3 00

Stationery, per annum.....8 00

Washing.....20 00

Physician's Fees.....3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to

ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing,

Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bed-

ding, paid half-yearly in advance, is.....\$150

For Students not learning Greek or Latin.....135

Those who remain at the College during the vaca-

tion will be charged extra.....15

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per

annum.....20

Music, per annum.....40

Use of Piano, per annum.....8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases

of sickness, Medicines and Doctors' Fees will form

extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, President.

SINSINAWA MOUND COLLEGE,

WISCONSIN.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Illinois, and six from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies the most healthy and picturesque site in the West.

The numerous Railroad and Steamboat routes in the West render it easy of access at all times.

The government is mild and paternal, and directed at all times to promote the Moral and Intellectual improvement of the Pupils.

The Collegiate Year consists of Two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the first Monday of September, and ending on the first Monday of the Saturday after the first Monday of February; and the second beginning on the second Monday of February, and closing with a public Exhibition some time in the beginning of July.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per session.....\$60 00

Stationery and Books.....7 00

Washing, Bed and Bedding.....10 00

Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Mu-

sic, &c., form extra charges.

REV. J. T. JARBOE, O.S.D., President

sep19 ly

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

By P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—\$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor.

ag29 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, \$25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN MCKINNEY, Principal.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL,

A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION,

Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE course of studies is extensive, and the religious instruction, personal habits and comfort of the pupils are sedulously attended to. Terms \$200 per School year. References: Rev. A. CAUVIN, of Hoboken, and many of the Rev. Clergy, as also many persons of high standing.

ap17 6m

EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF OUR
LADY OF ANGELS,

Niagara County, N. Y.,

(Suspension Bridge Post Office.)

Conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS Institution is situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in this country. It stands on an eminence over the Niagara river and enjoys a sublime view of the varied scenery of its rapid—its mountain banks, Brock's monument on Queenstown heights—Lewiston Suspension Bridge—Lake Ontario, and the surrounding country. It is about one mile and a half from the great Suspension Bridge, and three miles from the Falls of Niagara which are heard in the distance.

The Seminary possesses 300 acres of valuable land, irrigated with several springs, which also afford a bathing pond of the purest water. The studies pursued at the Seminary are Ecclesiastical, Classical, Scientific and Commercial. Age of admittance into the ecclesiastical department, over fourteen years. Younger boys of good Catholic parents are received, and trained amongst the ecclesiastical students. Particular attention will be paid to form their character to religion, honor and true politeness. A matron will be charged with the care of their clothes, cleanliness, &c.

Per annum.

Terms for board and tuition of those.....\$150

students.....Ecclesiastical 125

Washing and mending of articles washed.....12

Bed and Bedding, if furnished by the Seminary.....8

Entrance Fee.....5

Board, &c., during vacations.....20

The Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of September and ends on the 20th of July.

Persons arriving at the New York Central Depot, Niagara City, (Suspension Bridge), may take a carriage (fare 60 cents) or walk along the Lewiston Railroad about one mile to the Seminary.

VERY REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, O.M., Sup.

REV. MONS. MAGNAN, O.M.,

REV. DENIS LEYDEN,

REV. THOMAS SMYTH,

ABRAHAM RYAN, ag7 2m

NIAGARA CITY, N. Y., July, 1858.

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, \$25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day.

ap10 6m

MISS MAHON'S SCHOOL,

No. 107 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET,

WILL re-open for the ensuing year, on MONDAY, the 6th of September. This School affords an opportunity to Catholic parents to place their children where their religious instruction will be carefully attended to, while all the branches of an English education, with French, Music, and Drawing, will be thoroughly taught by competent teachers.

Terms very moderate. Reference can be made to his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGON, and also to those gentlemen whose children have been in the School.

ag1 6m

SETON HALL COLLEGE.

STUDIES will be resumed on MONDAY, 24th of August.

Board and Tuition, Washing, Mending, use of

Bed and Bedding, per annum.....\$225 00

Physician's Fees, per annum.....3 00

Music and Drawing, each, per annum.....40 00

German, Italian and Spanish, each, per annum 25 00

\$40 extra will be charged for Students who remain at the College during Vacation.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the "President of Seton Hall College, Madison, Morris Co., N. J."

The number of Students is limited to 60.

js31 2m

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS:—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, \$160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges.

ag14 2m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and all parts of Ireland, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Aug. 26

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Sept. 9

VIGO.....Thursday, Sept. 23

And each alternate Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon,

from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....\$75

Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places.....50

Return Tickets, available for six months.....60

Certificates of passage from Antwerp to New York 45

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

Defers on Liverpool from £1 upward.

The Company's Steamship BOSPHORUS leaves Antwerp in connection with each departure from Liverpool to New York, conveying goods and passengers to New York at through rates. Bills of Lading signed in Antwerp.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.

In Antwerp to J. P. KREMER & CO.

In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

js21 6m

SHIPPING.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S
"OLD BLACK STAR LINE"

OF

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL PACKETS,

40 Fulton st., N. Y., and 115 Waterloo road, Liverpool.

1858.

PASSAGE to and from the Old Country, by this

Old Established Line, at the lowest possible rates, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, now comprised of the following first class ships:

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Australia,	2,000	Guy Manning,	2,000
Atmosphere,	2,000	J. A. Westervelt,	2,000
Bridgewater,	2,000	John Bright,	2,000
Belle Wood,	2,000	Marmion,	1,600
Chancellor,	2,000	North American,	1,800
Cornelia Lawrence,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
City of Mobile,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,600
Cultivator,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Cynosure,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Universe,	2,000
		Vanguard,	1,800 tons.

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.
Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable parents in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, \$18.00 per annum.
Payments made semi-annually in advance.
The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to
THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
At the Academy.

St. Patrick's Young Ladies' Academy,

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME,
LOWELL, MASS.

Terms:

For Board and Tuition, per session of 44 weeks, one quarter payable in advance.....\$100 00
Washing..... 12 00
For Half-Boarders, who dine at the Academy, per session, as above..... 50 00
Piano and Vocal Music, per quarter..... 12 00
Guitar..... 12 00
Painting and Drawing..... 6 00
No extra charge for French.

The system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing, in various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping by single and double entry; History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern; Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes and projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

French being generally spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue will be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as recitation, (during which special attention will be devoted to purity of accent and idiom,) ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of the language.

Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Bead, Chenille, Shell, Pearl and Wax Work, Tapestry, &c.

Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink and Black Lead; Painting in Oriental Style, in water colors; Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Piano and Guitar. In short, all the branches usually taught in the best schools, shall be objects of attention and study in this Institute.

Pupils who board at this Academy should be provided with two pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Napkins, Knife, Silver Fork, Spoon, a Silver or Britannia Goblet, Combs and Brushes. ag28 tf

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,
NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each. The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical), Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal, French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class.....\$ 5 00 per quarter.
2d Class..... 6 00 "
3d "..... 7 00 "
4th "..... 8 00 "
5th, or High Class..... 9 00 "
6th, or Superior Class..... 10 00 "
Music, (excepting Piano)..... 2 50 "
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument 5 00 "

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves. ag28 tf

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Offer great inducements to the Trade, at

Nos. 123 and 125 William Street,
Between John and Fulton.
apl7 3m

EDUCATION.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

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† FRANCIS PATRICK,

Archbishop of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14, 1858.

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ag21 3t

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ag21 6t

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